



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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CONTENTS

18 September 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Qian Qichen Article Discusses Foreign Policy <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 15 Sep]</i>	1
Plan Changed on Sending Students Abroad <i>[MING PAO 18 Sep]</i>	4
Cambodian Ambassador to UN Interviewed <i>[XINHUA]</i>	5
Spokesman Condemns Murder of SWAPO Leader <i>[XINHUA]</i>	6

United States & Canada

Deng, Jiang Zemin Meet With Visiting Professor	6
Deng Reaffirms Policies <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Sep]</i>	6
Beijing TV Report	6
Jiang Discusses Education <i>[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]</i>	7
Article Analyzes 'Peaceful Evolution' Policy <i>[GUANGMING RIBAO 4 Sep]</i>	7

Soviet Union

Further on Lukyanov Delegation Visit	9
Demilitarized Border Zone Talks <i>[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Sep]</i>	9
Meets Ye Gongqi in Shanghai <i>[Shanghai Radio]</i>	9
Feted by Ye Gongqi <i>[Shanghai Radio]</i>	9
Leaves for USSR <i>[XINHUA]</i>	10

Northeast Asia

Delegation of Japanese Parliamentarians Visits	10
Ito, Group Profiled <i>[XINHUA]</i>	10
Meets Li Peng <i>[XINHUA]</i>	10
Prodemocracy Movement Lessons <i>[Tokyo KYODO]</i>	11
Further on Li Peng Meeting <i>[Beijing Radio]</i>	11
Meets Jiang Zemin <i>[Tokyo KYODO]</i>	12
Li Peng Meets Construction Company Executive <i>[XINHUA]</i>	12
DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Group Visits	13
Arrives in Jinan <i>[Jinan Radio]</i>	13
Continues Visit in Shandong <i>[Jinan Radio]</i>	13
Delegation Tours Tai Shan <i>[Jinan Radio]</i>	13
Meets Shandong Secretary <i>[Jinan Radio]</i>	14

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Philippine Foreign Secretary on 'One China' <i>[XINHUA]</i>	14
Editorial Praises Relations With Micronesia <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 11 Sep]</i>	15
Wu Xueqian Meets Thai Overseas Chinese Group <i>[XINHUA]</i>	15

Near East & South Asia

Spokesman in Jordan Views Middle East Policy <i>[XINHUA]</i>	15
Qian Qichen Makes Official Visit to Middle East	16
Meets Pakistan Foreign Minister <i>[XINHUA]</i>	16
Supports 'Just' Mid East Settlement <i>[XINHUA]</i>	17
Meets Jordanian Counterpart <i>[XINHUA]</i>	17
Briefs Husayn <i>[XINHUA]</i>	18
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Lebanon 'Crisis' <i>[XINHUA]</i>	19

East Europe

Further on Milan Vaclavik Visit	19
Meets Jiang Zemin <i>[XINHUA]</i>	19
TV Report	19
PLA Group Affirms Ties With Romania <i>[XINHUA]</i>	20
First PLA Group To Visit Bulgaria in 30 Years <i>[XINHUA]</i>	20

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Paper Previews Jiang's National Day Speech	21
<i>[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 18 Sep]</i>	21
New Propaganda Officials Seen as Ideologues	22
<i>[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 18 Sep]</i>	22
QIUSHI Publishes 15 Aug Li Peng Speech <i>[1 Sep]</i>	23
Yuan Mu Discusses Deng, Zhao, Economy <i>[XINHUA]</i>	26
Jiang Zemin, Others Attend Art Festival Opening	27
Li Tieying Speaks <i>[XINHUA]</i>	27
Beijing TV Report	27
Foreigners To Be Punished for 'Indecent Behavior' <i>[Tokyo KYODO]</i>	29
MING PAO Dispatch Describes Beijing Situation <i>[Hong Kong MING PAO 18 Sep]</i>	29
Memorial Service Honors General Zhang Nansheng <i>[Beijing TV]</i>	30
Paper Says Wuer Kaixi Incited Students, Fled <i>[XINHUA]</i>	30
RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Opening Policies <i>[XINHUA]</i>	31
Ministry Reports on 1987-88 Espionage Cases <i>[Hong Kong MING PAO 18 Sep]</i>	31
Commentary Criticizes 'River Elegy' TV Series <i>[GUANGMING RIBAO 11 Sep]</i>	31
Paper Profiles New Culture Minister He Jingzhi <i>[HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY) 8 Sep]</i>	35
Wan Li Attends Great Hall Celebration <i>[XINHUA]</i>	36
Central Leaders View Liaoning Broadcast Tower <i>[Shenyang Radio]</i>	36
Wang Renzhi Gives Speech in Inner Mongolia <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 29 Aug]</i>	37
Qiao Shi Attends Book Distribution Ceremony <i>[XINHUA]</i>	38
Chen Junsheng Inspects Shanxi Farm Development <i>[Beijing Radio]</i>	38
Paper Cites Deng Remarks on CPC Supervision <i>[GUANGMING RIBAO 25 Aug]</i>	38
Song Ping Stresses Party Building at Colleges <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 1 Sep]</i>	41
Commentator Urges Political Work in Universities <i>[LIAOWANG 21 Aug]</i>	43
Team To Probe University Ideological Education <i>[HONGKONG STANDARD 7 Sep]</i>	44
Teachers Urged To Educate Students in Communism <i>[XINHUA]</i>	45
Forum Stresses Improved Marxist Teaching <i>[GUANGMING RIBAO 16 Aug]</i>	45
Commentary Condemns Official 'Wining, Dining' <i>[XINHUA]</i>	46
Progress Cited in Environmental Work <i>[XINHUA]</i>	47
More Memorials Receive Special Protection <i>[XINHUA]</i>	47
NPC Adopts Resolution on Basic Law Consultation <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 5 Sep]</i>	47
Development of Ethnic Minority Areas Viewed <i>[XINHUA]</i>	47
Vocational Education Produces Skilled Personnel <i>[XINHUA]</i>	48

Science & Technology

Aerospace Industry To Expand Satellite Program <i>[XINHUA]</i>	48
Paper Reviews Biotechnology Achievements <i>[XINHUA]</i>	49
Physicist Recalls Nuclear Weapons Development <i>[XINHUA]</i>	49
Plant Develops Remote-Controlled Diesel Engine <i>[XINHUA]</i>	50

Military

9 Sep Rally Commends Advanced Units, Individuals <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 10 Sep]</i>	50
Circular Commends Troops for Rescue Actions <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 8 Sep]</i>	51

Economic & Agricultural

Commentary Discusses Inflation, Problems <i>[RENMIN RIBAO 1 Sep]</i>	51
Exports Post Record Growth Rate for August <i>[XINHUA]</i>	53

Manager System, Political Work Integration Urged	<i>[SHANXI RIBAO 26 Aug]</i>	54
Economic, Technological Cooperation Viewed	<i>[RENMIN RIBAO 4 Sep]</i>	56
Transportation 'Normal' Despite Price Increases	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	56
Newspaper Cited on Agricultural Achievements	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	56
Agricultural Production Bases Improve Yields	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	57
Yellow River Shelterbelt Boosts Production	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	57
Chemical Fertilizer Industry Ranks 3d Worldwide	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	57

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Anhui Secretary Pays Respects to Late Comrade	<i>[ANHUI RIBAO 6 Aug]</i>	58
Fujian Secretary Stresses Antipornography Efforts	<i>[FUJIAN RIBAO 27 Aug]</i>	58
Fujian Reports Cultural Rectification Progress	<i>[Beijing Radio]</i>	60
Fujian SEZ Expansion Includes Free Port	<i>[HONGKONG STANDARD (BUSINESS STANDARD) 14 Sep]</i>	60
Jiangxi Governor Speaks on Screening Enterprises	<i>[JIANGXI RIBAO 15 Aug]</i>	61
Shanghai Opens Exhibition on Quelling Rebellion	<i>[Shanghai Radio]</i>	62
Shanghai Holds Media Cadre Training Class	<i>[JEIFANG RIBAO 29 Aug]</i>	62
124 Teachers Return to Shanghai From Abroad	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	63

Central-South Region

New Hainan Governor Close Jiang Associate		
<i>[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 14 Sep]</i>		63
Hubei Secretary Views Provincial Development	<i>[RENMIN RIBAO 5 Sep]</i>	64

Northeast Region

Secretary's Article Reviews Jilin Development	<i>[RENMIN RIBAO 7 Sep]</i>	65
Liaoning Governor Addresses Plant Managers	<i>[Shenyang Radio]</i>	66
Liaoning City To Implement High Technology Plan	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	67

Northwest Region

Qinghai Secretary Attends Radio Anniversary Party	<i>[Xining Radio]</i>	68
Shaanxi Secretary Meets Provincial Delegates	<i>[Xian Radio]</i>	68
Shaanxi Concludes Organization Work Meeting	<i>[Xian Radio]</i>	68

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Taiwan Affairs Official Briefs Reporters		69
Comments on Exchange Problems	<i>[Shanghai Radio]</i>	69
Cites Travel Statistics	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	69
Denounces 'Subversive' Activities	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	70
Issues Statement on News Coverage	<i>[XINHUA]</i>	70

TAIWAN

President Gives Condolences on Yu Teng-fa's Death	<i>[CNA]</i>	72
President Li Inspects, Praises Armed Forces	<i>[CNA]</i>	72
Ministry To Examine Cases of Stranded Activists	<i>[Taipei Radio]</i>	72
Palau Vice President, Entourage Arrive for Visit	<i>[CNA]</i>	72
Trade, Investment Mission Arrives in Philippines	<i>[CNA]</i>	73

HONG KONG

Hong Kong

Governor Seeks Beijing Visit in November	<i>[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Sep]</i>	74
PRC May Bar Martin Lee as Basic Law Drafter	<i>[HONGKONG STANDARD 14 Sep]</i>	74
Escapes From PRC Reportedly More Difficult	<i>[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Sep]</i>	75
Editorial Considers UK Minister's Visit	<i>[HONGKONG STANDARD 16 Sep]</i>	76

General

Qian Qichen Article Discusses Foreign Policy

*HK1809123089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Sep 89 p 7*

[Article by Qian Qichen: "The Brilliant Course of New China's Diplomatic Affairs Over the Past 4 Decades"]

[Text] It has been 40 years since the founding of the PRC. Once New China was founded, Old China's diplomacy symbolized by humiliation was buried, and a new type of diplomacy symbolized by independence and self-determination was established. Over the past 40 years, along with the changes in the international community and the development of socialist construction in our country, our diplomatic policy has been adjusted many times, and particularly in the 1980's, it has gone through a big adjustment under Comrade Deng Xiaoping's personal guidance. Since then our country's peaceful foreign policy of independence and self-determination has been further perfected and enriched, and an integrated line of diplomacy has thus been gradually formed: so has an unique diplomatic style. It has scored great achievements in safeguarding our country's independence and sovereignty, in opposing hegemony, and in supporting world peace, contributing to as it should to the development of friendly international cooperation and to the advancement of human beings.

Upholding the Foreign Policy of Independence and Self-Determination Is the Most Basic Experience for New China's Diplomacy

Reflecting on the course of New China's practice of diplomacy over the past 40 years, the most basic experience is to safeguard the country's sovereignty and the nation's pride, and to uphold the foreign policy of independence and self-determination.

China has suffered from the aggression and suppression of imperialism for more than 100 years. After winning the liberation, the Chinese people viewed safeguarding the hard-earned rights of independence and self-determination as the basic stand for the country's foreign policy. New China has adopted Chairman Mao's principle of "setting up another stove," and "inviting guests after cleaning up the house"; that is, not recognizing the diplomatic relations between the old China and any country, abolishing all unequal treaties, cancelling the privileges enjoyed by imperialism in China, eliminating the influences and remaining forces of imperialism in China, and establishing new diplomatic relations with every country in the world on the basis of mutual respect for territorial and sovereign integrity, and on equality and mutual benefits.

No sooner had New China found itself, than the United States invaded Korea with its Armed Forces, crossing the "38th parallel," advancing toward the Yalu Jiang, and ignoring the repeated warning from our country. At the same time, it stepped up its efforts in interfering in the

war against France fought by the people in Indochina, and sent its Armed Forces to occupy our country's territory Taiwan and the areas of the Taiwan Strait. The United States tried to threaten our country from the three places of Korea, Taiwan, and Indochina; politically, it tried to isolate and restrict China, and economically it imposed an embargo and enforced a blockade in an attempt to strangle New China in its cradle. The Chinese Government and people defied such brute force, and kept all promises once they gave their word. Despite the fact that the nation was newly built, and that many tasks remained to be undertaken, China sent the Chinese People's Volunteers across the Yalu Jiang, and fought alongside the Korean People's Army. Eventually we drove the U.S. Army back to the "38th parallel," and signed a truce in July 1953. At the same time, our country provided the Vietnamese people with tremendous amounts of material aid and human resources, and together with other countries overcame the U.S. intervention during the Geneva meeting, and signed the agreement on restoring peace to Indochina. Regarding the problem of Taiwan, our country has adhered to our principle and continued the struggle, and eventually forced the United States to sit down and hold talks with us at the ambassador level.

When the founding of the New China was announced, we immediately established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. Even at that time, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai had explicitly pointed out that we should not have the mentality of relying on the Soviet Union, or blindly follow the Soviet experience.

Our country has from the beginning to the end insisted on the principle of non-interference in internal affairs and non-infringement upon sovereignty, decisively rejected the demands proposed by the Soviet Union jeopardizing our country's sovereignty, and criticized the performance of the Soviet Union in viewing itself as a big country when handling relations with other socialist countries on an unequal footing and in a manner disrespectful of the sovereignty of other countries. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, the then Soviet leaders time and again exerted pressure on our country, tore up agreements, withdrew experts, forced us to pay debts, and eventually stationed troops along the border and provoked clashes. Thereafter, for a long period of 20 years, the Soviet Union never abandoned its intimidation against China by using military force.

China has not been scared by this situation. We have upheld a firm stand regarding the principle on safeguarding the country's sovereignty and the nation's pride, and resisted various external pressures. In a long period of diplomatic struggle, China has developed itself into an important force independent from the United States and the Soviet Union. Along with the changes in the international situation and the strengthening of the influence and status of our country in the international arena, the PRC restored its place in the United Nations,

and Sino-American relations changed from antagonism to dialogue and further developed into establishing diplomatic relations through talks. After a long period of confrontation, China and the Soviet Union have also realized normalization of relations. These are the great successes won by our country by upholding the peaceful foreign policy of independence and self-determination.

Safeguarding World Peace Is the Basic Goal of Our Country's Diplomacy

What China pursues is a peaceful diplomatic policy. The basic goal of our country's diplomacy is to struggle for safeguarding world peace and a long lasting peaceful environment for our country's socialist construction. Our country has resolutely opposed every kind of armaments race, and advocated overall prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, and outer space weapons, as well as large-scale reductions of regular weapons and military personnel. Our country thinks that both the United States and the Soviet Union, possessing the largest arsenal of nuclear weapons and regular weapons in the world, have special responsibility in disarmament: they should play an exemplary role in stopping testing, producing, and deploying every kind of nuclear weapons, greatly reduce their storage of nuclear weapons, and cut their regular weapons on a large scale. These ideas from China have been growing popular in the international community. Since 1986, China has proposed at each general meeting of the United Nations the two resolutions on disarmament of nuclear weapons and on disarmament of regular weapons, which have been passed unanimously by various countries.

China has not only proposed these ideas but also played an exemplary role by practically reducing its own armaments. Since October 1964 when our country first possessed nuclear weapons, we have declared unilaterally: China develops a limited number of nuclear weapons for self-defense; at any time and on any occasion, China will never use nuclear weapons first. China has also promised not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free countries or nuclear-free zones. China does not advocate, or encourage, or engage in nuclear proliferation, and would only cooperate with other countries in the peaceful application of nuclear energy. The Chinese Government has always respected the endeavors of the concerned countries and districts in establishing "nuclear-free zones" and "peaceful zones." Regarding regular armaments, our country has been the first one to cut the proportion of military expenditure year after year. Military expenditure dropped from the 17.5 percent of the state's budget in 1979 to the 8 percent in 1988. In 1985, our country decided to reduce 1 million military personnel, about one-fourth of the Army. At the same time, military industrial production has been transferred to civilian industrial production on a large scale, and many facilities such as military airports, roads, and ports have been handed over for civilian use or shared by

the military and civilian sectors. Our country's practical actions on disarmament have promoted the peaceful world process.

In order to safeguard world peace, our country has resolutely opposed any country using any excuse to occupy the territory of other countries, to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, or to engage in invasion and expansion. Our country has always demanded that the superpowers stop invading other countries and expanding at their expense, that they stop the military occupation of and intervention in other countries, and that they withdraw their garrisons from other countries. Our country has always advocated that regional conflicts should be solved politically and on a just and reasonable basis, that conflicts between two countries should be solved peacefully by the countries concerned through dialogues, and that conflicts inside a country should be solved by its own people themselves.

Since World War II, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, struggles for the people's liberation and nations' independence appeared one after another. The New China has staunchly stood on their side, and extended to them political, moral, and economic supports. A large number of former colonies and dependent territories have become independent states, changing tremendously the colors of the world political map. The increase of over 100 Third World countries, which have three-fourths of the world's population, have become a peaceful force that cannot be ignored in the international arena. These are the magnificent changes that have a great meaning for the time in the post war era, indicating that the force for peace has surpassed the force for war. Power politics could not work well, and the expansion policy of hegemony has run into a dead end. There comes the possibility of realizing a long period of world peace.

Upholding the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence; Opposing Any Country Interfering in the Internal Affairs of Other Countries

There are many countries in this world, with different social systems, strengths, values, ideologies, histories, traditions, and cultural backgrounds. What principles should we follow when dealing with the relations between countries? As early as December 1953, Premier Zhou Enlai initiated the five principles of mutual respect for territorial and sovereign integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits, and peaceful coexistence when he received the Indian delegation to China for talks "on an agreement on trade and transport between India and the Tibetan region of China" as requirements for guiding the relations between the two countries. In June 1954 when Premier Zhou Enlai visited India and Burma, he again, together with the premiers of these two countries, put forward the five principles of peaceful coexistence as requirements for conducting "general international relations." Originally, the five principles of peaceful coexistence were raised for handling the relations between countries with different social systems. In

1956, due to some events which happened then, our government publicly declared that relations between socialist countries should all the more be built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. In 1982, these principles were clearly written into the PRC Constitution. Today, our country has established diplomatic relations with 139 countries on 5 continents, and developed exchange and cooperation programs involving trade, science, technology, and culture with many more countries and districts.

The starting points of the five principles of peaceful coexistence initiated by our country are: All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should be equal; they should respect each other, cooperate in a friendly manner, and coexist peacefully. The road a country follows, and the social system it chooses, should be determined by its own people; no country has the right to intervene. The five principles of peaceful coexistence are mutual prerequisites and conditions for each other and are an integrated whole. History has proved and will continue to prove that the "camps," "groups," and "big family" arising after the war are unreliable. Whereas the five principles of peaceful coexistence, after being tested for 30 years by the changes of scene in the international arena, have earned more consents from the countries and peoples with love for peace and demands for building new types of country and international relations, and have fully shown their vitality.

Regarding the relations between countries, our country resolutely opposes any country using any excuse to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, and to infringe upon its sovereignty.

Regrettably, in the contemporary world, such actions of wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries are very common. Some Western countries treat their concepts of value as the absolute truth. If they see something which they do not like, they will wantonly intervene, exert political pressures, and exercise economic sanctions. They shout in support of "freedom," "equality" and "democracy," but practiced without disguise the policy of hegemony when handling relations between countries. Of course, the Chinese people will not fear ghosts, or believe in bad luck, or submit to any external pressure. We are adopting this attitude not only for the sake of safeguarding the pride of our nation, but also for the sake of safeguarding the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the requirements for handling international relations.

Expand Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries; Enhance Common Development for Various Countries

One of the important duties of China's diplomacy is to practice opening up to the outside world, to expand economic cooperation with foreign countries, and to enhance the common development for various countries. Opening up does not mean abandoning self-reliance, on the contrary, better opening up can only be realized on the basis of self-reliance. Shortly after our

country was founded, we had stipulated clearly in the Common Principles that "the PRC can restore and develop commercial and trade relations with various countries on the basis of mutual benefits and equal footing." Zhou Enlai had specifically elaborated: Self-reliance is not closing the gate of the country; we must depend on our own strength for economic development on the one hand, and rely on international cooperation on the other. Each supplies what the other needs on the basis of equality and mutual benefits for the sake of seeking the prosperity of mankind and for common development.

In the 1950's and 1960's, China engaged in economic cooperation with foreign countries on a very limited scope, that was because some developed countries in the West carried out an embargo and blockade against China, and as a result, only some form of civilian trade was possible. During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," our country's economic and trade activities with foreign countries were seriously interrupted. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to shift the party's work efforts to economic construction, and made the strategic decision to grasp the country's economy and open up the country to the outside world, our country's economic and trade cooperation with foreign countries began to develop overall.

Our country has practiced opening up on an overall scale; that is, opening up to the capitalist countries as well as socialist ones, opening up to the developed countries as well as developing ones. Our country has scored great achievements in cooperating with the developed countries in the areas of introducing technologies and equipment, absorbing foreign capital, expanding foreign trade, and launching exchange programs in science, education, culture, and sports. Our country has also developed many new ways of carrying on economic and technological cooperation with the developing countries; at the same time when we continued our aid to some countries, we also developed various styles of cooperation for mutual benefits such as enterprises with Chinese and foreign capital, cooperative enterprises, contracted projects, technological services, cooperative management, and trade compensation, achieving the functions of learning from each other's strong points to offset each other's weaknesses, and of supplying each other with what the other needs, thus enhancing development, and providing useful experience for South-South cooperation and regional cooperation.

At present, our country has developed economic, trade, scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges and cooperation with over 180 countries and districts in the world, and took part on a broader range and at a deeper level in the multilateral and bilateral economic activities organized by the United Nations and other international organizations.

China's open door policy is not an outcome of an expedient measure, but is a long-term policy formulated

to meet the need to realize socialist modernization construction. It is necessary to point out that expansion of international economic cooperation is mutually beneficial; that is, it is not only beneficial to China, but also to the partner in such cooperation. If this economic interaction is disrupted, China will no doubt suffer some losses, but the economy of the country adopting the sanction measures will also be jeopardized. More importantly, development of international economic ties and interactions is beneficial to safeguarding world peace. China's open door policy will not change, but will advance at a quicker pace. With the rapid development of science and technology in the world, our country advocates mutual openness between various countries and districts in the world, and mutual supply of each others' needs, for the benefits of common development for human beings.

China's Foreign Policy Should Contribute to the Great Endeavor of the Country's Reunification

In December 1984, the Chinese and British Governments signed the Sino-British joint declaration on the future of Hong Kong. In April 1987, China and Portugal signed the Sino-Portuguese joint declaration on the future of Macao. Proposing the concept of "one country, two systems," our country has fully considered the history and present condition of Hong Kong and Macao, and the difference between them and China. It was decided that when China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao in 1997 and 1999 respectively, the capitalist system and social systems of these two districts will not change; they will continue to maintain long-term prosperity, stability, and development. At the same time, the economic interests of Britain, Portugal, and other countries in Hong Kong and Macao will be taken care of. These policies are practical and reasonable, and are in accordance with the basic interest of the people in the whole country, including Hong Kong and Macao compatriots; they have taken into consideration the proper interests of various parties.

The signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Sino-Portuguese Declaration has signified a big step toward realization of reunification of China, and broadened the prospect for strengthening cooperation between China and Britain, and between China and Portugal; it has a significant meaning for safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world as well. These two declarations have also provided new experience for solving the problems left by history between one country and another, and have been extensively praised by international opinion.

In order to promote peaceful reunification between Taiwan and the mainland, and to remove external intervention and obstruction, our country has persistently upheld its stand, and carried on the struggle resolutely against the attempts to interfere in China's internal affairs or to advocate "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Across the strait we both say there is one China; Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. This is a common mentality and psychology. The

plan of "one country, two systems" is the most practical and workable one for realizing the peaceful reunification of China. Recently, the Taiwan authorities have stepped up the so-called "flexible diplomacy." They are in fact using economic and trade relations to put forward political conditions, relying on the external forces to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." These we staunchly oppose.

Reflecting on the New China's diplomatic affairs in the last 40 years, and looking at the beneficial factors for peace and the complicated international situation in the contemporary world, we believe, so long as we can resolutely adhere to the peaceful foreign policy of independence and self-determination as we usually do, and so long as we can insist on the principle of reform and opening up, our great socialist country will play a more and more important role in the international arena, and make bigger contribution to opposing hegemony and safeguarding world peace.

Plan Changed on Sending Students Abroad

*HK1809071189 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
18 Sep 89, p 8*

[“Special dispatch”: “State Education Commission Party Group Tightens Up Plan for Sending Students Abroad, Stops Sending Students to Australia”]

[Text] According to news from Beijing, informed sources there indicated that China will stop sending students to Australia, and will only send the minimum number of students to the United States and France, while sending more students to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

This decision was made after the Tiananmen incident. The State Education Commission adopted seven resolutions at a party group meeting. It is reported the resolutions have been approved by the State Council.

A document issued by the State Education Commission indicates that it is necessary to take necessary measures to adjust the work of sending students abroad. It is necessary to subject every student, who has been recruited and will be sent abroad as planned this year, to political investigation anew in terms of the current situation and the students' behavior in the “turmoil.” Those who are not qualified will be strictly forbidden from going abroad. It is necessary to carry out special investigations into the work of sending students to those countries that “were hostile to China” because of the student movement. It is necessary to send fewer students or delay sending students to the United States and France.

The document also says that it is necessary to stop sending students to Australia, which used to have a low scientific and technological level. What is most serious is: the document points out that “in view of the U.S government's attitude toward China over the student movement and the actual conditions of the students

studying in the United States," it is possible for China to give up the plan on sending, in cooperation with Li Zhengdao and Wu Rui et al, graduate students who are supposed to take part in projects relating to physics, biochemistry, and so on. It is reported that the Chinese side has sent a message to Li and Wu, suggesting sending the remaining personnel a year behind the schedule. If the other side rejects it, the plan will be abandoned as of this year.

The sources added that China temporarily will stop sending post graduates, doctors, and young scholars who will only stay for a short time, to Western countries to study social sciences and the humanities.

It is learned that China is working out a plan which imposes rigorous restrictions not only on those students who will be sent abroad at state expense, but also on those who plan to further their study in foreign countries at their own expense; they are being required to work for the country for 10 years before they are allowed to send in applications for permission to study abroad, instead of 2 years as required originally.

An unconfirmed information has this to say: China is likely to ban examinations held in China by "TOEFL;" at least the number of the examinations will be cut. The candidates who have entered their names for the examination since the "June 4 incident" increased by six times, and some candidates even came to blows in examination halls.

Cambodian Ambassador to UN Interviewed

*OW1609022989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0022 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[“Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Warns Against Vietnamese Maneuvres in U.N. (by Qian Wenrong)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 15 (XINHUA)—Ambassador Thiounn Prasith of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations today warned the world community against the new deceptive maneuvres the Vietnamese may use at the 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly which will open next Tuesday.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, the ambassador said the Vietnamese might try hard to convince the people that the Vietnamese occupation troops have "totally withdrawn" on September 26 and the problem of Kampuchea would have no longer existed.

Then the Vietnamese might challenge the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea by claiming that the Phnom Penh regime is a legal one and should be represented in the U.N.

Thiounn Prasith believed that the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states will reject the Vietnamese claim; because it is known to all that the

Phnom Penh regime has been installed by the foreign forces, the United Nations cannot accept it.

It would be a very dangerous precedent in international relations if such a Vietnamese-installed puppet regime is accepted, he warned.

The ambassador said that in his letter dated September 1 and addressed to all U.N. member states, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, pointed out that after the so-called "total withdrawal" of the Vietnamese troops on September 26, "there will still remain in Kampuchea a great number of Vietnamese armed forces disguised as Kampuchean armed forces of the Phnom Penh puppet regime's army, in addition to one million Vietnamese settlers installed in Kampuchea" and the "problem of Kampuchea" should not be considered as being resolved."

Sihanouk requested in the letter all the U.N. member states, the supporters of the U.N. resolution on Kampuchea last year, to "continue to support the just cause of the Kampuchean people and, at the forthcoming 44th U.N. General Assembly Session, to grant support for the resolution on "the situation in Kampuchea" which will once again call for the total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea.

Referring to the causes for the failure of the Paris international conference on Kampuchea which ended on August 30, Ambassador Thiounn said that it is because the Vietnamese rejected the two key elements for achieving a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

The two key elements are the U.N. supervision, control and verification of the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces in uniform, disguised or concealed, and a genuine national reconciliation among all the Kampuchean parties regardless of their past and political tendencies. That means the establishment of a provisional quadripartite government, a provisional quadripartite administration and a provisional quadripartite army.

Vietnam's refusal to accept these two key elements has once again revealed its lack of political goodwill and sincerity to solve the problem of Kampuchea, the ambassador noted.

He said that the real purpose of the Vietnamese to participate in the Paris international conference was to try to have the international conference endorse the so-called "total withdrawal" and to recognize their puppet regime in Phnom Penh so as to get rid of their isolation at the international arena and obtain Western and Japanese investment, while keeping their occupation of Kampuchea.

Spokesman Condemns Murder of SWAPO Leader

OW1509133889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1225 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—China today condemns the murder of Anton Lubowski, member of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in Windhoek Tuesday.

In response to a correspondent's question a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We denounce the base terrorist act of assassinating the SWAPO leader. We strongly demand that the parties concerned make a thorough investigation of the case and punish the assassin severely so as to ensure that the Namibian people participate in a free and fair general election in a peaceful and safe atmosphere."

United States & Canada**Deng, Jiang Zemin Meet With Visiting Professor**

HK1809074089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Sep 89 p 1

[“Deng Xiaoping Meets With Professor T.D. Lee” by reporter Yu Jiafu (5713 1367 1788)—RENMIN RIBAO headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA)—While meeting with T.D. Lee, professor at Columbia University in the United States, and his wife at the Great Hall of the People this morning, Chairman Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed that China's various policies worked out during the 10 years of reform and opening up would remain unchanged, and that China will do better in its four modernizations program and the policy of reform and opening up.

He added: The recent turmoil gave us a major lesson. For many years some of our comrades were engrossed in specific matters and failed to show concern for ideological and political trends. They failed to guard sufficiently against serious corrupt phenomena or failed to take forceful measures to correct them. The current turmoil has sobered them up.

Deng Xiaoping continued: It will not work if China fails to pursue or uphold socialism. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, there would be no socialism or present-day China.

He stressed: The current situation in China is stable. After the turmoil, the new leading body will persist in the policy of reform and opening up of the previous 10 years, and maintain the situation of stability and unity. It will uphold one center and two basic points. Of course, there might be setbacks or defects. However, we believe that those who persist in this guiding principle and policy will ultimately win.

Deng Xiaoping said: One point is certain: China has to be developed, and its productivity has to be developed, with an appropriate speed. To conclude, after the turmoil, we must be skillful in summing up experience, in opposing the phenomenon of corruption, and in running a clean government. By doing this, China's advancing steps will be more stable, sturdy, and fast.

When the meeting started, T.D. Lee said: I am very happy to see that your health is this good. Deng Xiaoping pointed to the suntanned skin on his hand and said: I go swimming in the sea. He said: I do not like indoor swimming pools. I like natural swimming.

After talking for 70 minutes, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of T.D. Lee and his wife, Chin Hui-chun.

Zhou Guangzhao, head of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, took part in the meeting and luncheon.

Beijing TV Report

OW1609121289 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 16 Sep 89

[By reporters Zhou Jianguo [0719 1696 0948], Yan Pingzhou [7051 1627 5297], Li Dongsheng [2621 2639 0581]; from the “National News Hookup” program]

[Text] [Announcer] At a meeting with Mr T.D. Lee, professor of Columbia University of the United States, and his wife at the Great Hall of the People this morning, Chairman Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed that the policies we have worked out during the past 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world will not change.

[Video shows a closeup shot of Deng Xiaoping walking toward Columbia University Professor T. D. Lee. They are shown holding and shaking each other's hands. Deng is smiling. He then raises his left hand—shaking slightly—over Lee's right hand, his right hand still holding Lee's right hand. Video then shows Deng turning to shake hands with Mrs Lee. Video then cuts to shows Deng and Lee, walking side by side toward their seats in a room while holding hands; Lee is on Deng's right. As they walk, the following conversation is heard]

[Lee] You are very healthy. When you are in good health, everyone is very happy.

[Deng] Oh.

[Video shows Deng's female aid stepping forward from the left rear of Deng]

[Deng's female aid] When you are in good health, everyone is very happy.

[Video then cuts to closeup of Deng seated]

[Deng's female aid] He swims more than an hour each day.

[Deng] One hour. Under the water. [zai shui xia] I do not like indoor swimming pools. They are too small for me to move around.

[Lee] You seem to prefer nature.

[Deng] Yes. I like nature. It is freer, and you can [word indistinct]. [laughs]

[Video then alternates between closeup shots of Deng and Lee, who is seated to the left of Deng, during the remainder of the report; Zhou Guangzhao is seen seated at the left of Lee]

[Announcer] Deng Xiaoping said: After this turmoil, China will do better in accomplishing the four modernizations and opening to the outside world. He said that the recent turmoil has taught us a big lesson. For many years, some of our comrades were engrossed in specific matters and paid little attention to ideological and political trends. They failed to guard sufficiently against serious corruption and their remedial measures were ineffective. The turmoil has sobered them up.

Deng Xiaoping said: China must pursue and uphold socialism. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, there would be no socialism nor modern China.

Deng Xiaoping said: The current situation in China is stable. After the turmoil the new leadership will continue to uphold the reform and open policy of the past 10 years to maintain stability and unity. It will continue to uphold the principle of one center and two basic points. This does not mean there will not be twists and turns, or defects. We believe, however, that victory will eventually belong to those who uphold this principle and policy.

Deng Xiaoping said: But one thing is certain; that is, China must continue to develop, its productivity must develop, and the pace must be appropriate. [a short, after the turmoil, we must be good at summing up experiences and combating corruption so as to bring about a clean government. By doing this, the pace of progress in China will be steadier, firmer, and faster.

Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present at the meeting.

[Video ends with a long shot of Deng and Lee seated, facing each other, as well as Zhou Guangzhao, Mrs Lee, and others seated]

Jiang Discusses Education

HK160908589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0815 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Report by Reporter Li Wei (2621 0251); "Jiang Zemming Meets With T.D. Lee and His Wife"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Jiang Zemming, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met with T.D. Lee, an American of Chinese origin and professor at Columbia University, and his

wife Chin Hui-jun in Zhongnanhai yesterday afternoon, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. While talking about the problem of education for youths, Jiang Zemming said: Youths are the future and hope of our country. Regarding those young students who took part in the demonstrations, sit-ins, or hunger strike in general, we have always taken an enthusiastic attitude toward them, and set high demands on them to help them sum up experience and lessons, enhance their understanding, and distinguish between right and wrong. We also hope that they will study hard in order to turn themselves into qualified personnel for the socialist modernization.

Jiang Zemming explained again: Apart from repeatedly mourning the death of the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], officers and men of the Armed Police Force, and cadres and policemen of the public security force who sacrificed their lives in the course of quelling the rebellion, we also show concern for the masses who died because of accidental injury. In the meantime, we have instructed the relevant units to deal conscientiously with the aftermath after the accident.

Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present at the meeting.

T.D. Lee and his wife came to China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and arrived in Beijing on 11 September. It has been learned that his purpose in making the current visit is to guide the work of the Chinese High Scientific and Technological Center.

Article Analyzes 'Peaceful Evolution' Policy

OW1609161789 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 4 Sep 89 p 3

[Article by Zhao Guoliang (6392 0948 5328); "An Analysis of 'Peaceful Evolution' Approach of the U.S. Monopoly Capitalist Class"]

[Text] In order to "win over" a socialist country led by the communist party to the "big family of democracy" based on the U.S. style, leading political figures of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class believe that they should "manipulate all kinds of means" to stimulate "some changes" in the socialist countries so as to enable them to "accept once again the pluralistic world" through gradual "peaceful evolution." Their so-called "all kinds of means" for stimulating a gradual "peaceful evolution" in the socialist countries can be generalized under the following four methods:

First, it is by nurturing and spreading the "seeds of freedom." Leading political figures of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class believe that to destroy the impenetrable fortress of socialism, they should first "spread the seeds of democracy" and train some so-called fighters for democracy. Then, they can use these "seeds" and "fighters" to recruit and expand the forces of "democratic liberation." Even if it is rather difficult to "expand" such forces, they should train, at all costs, "democratic

forces" which "emerge in any crack in the iron curtain." These "seeds of freedom" and "democratic forces" will be able to play an important role for the U.S. Government's strategy of "peaceful evolution" on various occasions. However, the U.S. monopoly capitalists' wishful thinking has met with repeated setbacks in practice. During the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, China, their so-called "seeds of freedom," such as Fang Lizhi and Yan Jiaqi, fully revealed their true countenance. Unable to get away with the powerful legal networks of the people's democratic dictatorship, they encountered a sad ending similar to "the rat running across the street where everyone cries, 'kill it'." Since then, the people have renewed their vigilance against "peaceful evolution."

Second, it is by infiltrating bourgeois ideas through political, economic, and cultural exchanges. Leading political figures of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class believe that in order to conquer the soul and mind of the people and effect "peaceful evolution" in the socialist countries, instead of using force, it is more effective to infiltrate the bourgeois ideas and way of life through trade, tourism, diplomatic personnel, books, academic and cultural exchanges, as well as through such channels as holding international conferences. This is why former U.S. President Nixon once remarked: "They (referring to the socialist countries) need our technology and want to do business with us. They have no way of blocking our radio broadcasts. They cannot completely isolate themselves from the world. When they open the door to get what they need, we should try to deliver as much 'truth' as possible to them." Nixon's remark has thoroughly exposed the true intention of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. They want to inject, through various channels, their decadent ideas into the organism of socialist countries so as to gradually effect the "peaceful evolution" and make the socialist countries their vassal states or colonies.

Third, it is to stir up "resistance sentiments" inside the socialist countries through media propaganda. Leading political figures of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class deem it feasible to subvert the socialist system through media propaganda in order to confuse people's minds and weaken their ideological conviction in communism. To this end, Nixon's book "Genuine Peace" clamored that the socialist countries "have no way of blocking our satellite television broadcasts," and that "we should try our utmost to push as much 'truth' as possible" through the door of socialist countries. His so-called "truth" actually refers to the hodgepodge of decadent bourgeois ideas and the political and economic system guided by such ideas. On this basis, the U.S. Government has appropriated the huge sum of \$1 billion since 1983 to cover expenditures "for beefing up such radio broadcasts" and media propaganda. The current U.S. President Bush pointed this out even more explicitly during the annual meeting of the Association of U.S. Newspaper Editors on 15 April 1988, saying that "we should provide ideological support to the democratic forces" inside the

socialist countries." Acting on the instruction of their master, the U.S. mass media have grasped every opportunity to vigorously spread their "truth" to the socialist countries. When political turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion took place in Beijing last year they thought that the time had come for "effecting" a U.S. style "democratic country." Hence, beginning 17 April, the "Voice of America [VOA]" used more than 10 hours daily to report events in Beijing on three different programs. They fabricated all kinds of rumors and lies to confuse listeners. Such an ignominious performance by the "VOA" did deceive some ordinary people. However, they cannot wrap fire in paper. Rumors are, after all, lies, and rumormongering cannot last. After the counterrevolutionary rebellion was quelled, public order in Beijing soon returned to normal, and friendly exchanges with foreign countries have been carried on as usual ever since. This reality is the most powerful rebuttal to the "VOA's" ignominious act. Meanwhile, we should soberly realize that the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and its propaganda apparatus will not change its "strategic" ideology. Therefore, we must maintain our vigilance and be ready to retaliate at anytime.

Fourth, it is through the method of providing material support to those so-called "democratic forces" in socialist countries. Leading political figures of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class believe that "verbal support" through mass media alone is not enough to topple the socialist system. It is also necessary to provide economic aid to those "democratic forces" and "independent political organizations." As early as in October 1983, the U.S. State Department held a meeting on the "democratization in the communist countries," during which a "government plan on federal and private aid" was formulated at the suggestion of some U.S. officials. In the spring of 1989, the U.S. "FOREIGN AFFAIRS" quarterly published a lengthy article, which, based on the political climate in China, suggested that the U.S. Government grasp this "historic opportunity" to "exploit Western economic powers in order to achieve political results," while the "VOA" threatened to "provide material assistance" to opposition parties inside the socialist countries. The U.S. Government accepted the suggestion. Hence, the British "GUARDIAN" noted: "The objective of Western assistance is to stimulate and encourage the process of political pluralism and free market economy," and to bring "sanctions and 'penalties'" against those countries adhering to the socialist road. This is the current "Bush Doctrine" of the United States.

In short, the U.S. monopoly capitalist class wants to exploit all kinds of means to grasp every opportunity to subvert the socialist system at any cost. These means can be summarized, in Nixon's words, as two "ingenious" cards, that is, economic and ideological cards. Through these two cards, the U.S. monopoly capitalist class wants to inject the U.S. political, economic, and cultural systems into the socialist countries so as to make them become members of the Western capitalist family

through gradual "peaceful evolution." However, the U.S. Monopoly capitalists are wrong in their wishful thinking. The course of history can only lead to the inevitable destruction of capitalism and victory for socialism!

Soviet Union

Further on Lukyanov Delegation Visit

Demilitarized Border Zone Talks

HK1609003089 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Sep 89 p 1

[By David Chen]

[excerpts] China and the Soviet Union are negotiating about the setting up of a demilitarised zone [DMZ] along the entire length of their common borders.

If the talks are successful, the pull-back of troops could start within six months "or possibly earlier", said sources yesterday.

The sources added that Chinese would be first to withdraw their troops and tanks.

The concept of a DMZ was raised in February during a visit to Beijing by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, and was "finalised" in May when President Mikhail Gorbachev visited the Chinese capital.

A senior Soviet military official is in Beijing to start the first round of discussions, Chinese military sources confirmed yesterday.

The officer is among a six-member delegation led by the First Vice-President of the Soviet Presidium, Mr Anatoliy Lukyanov, on an official visit to China, the first since the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Analysts say the establishment of the zone would not necessarily change the military balance in the border region—with today's modern military technology, a dozen kilometres from any border line would hardly figure in the overall military consideration.

However, the political implications would be colossal from a global strategic point of view.

Such a zone, which could not have been dreamt of a decade ago, would point to such an improvement in bilateral relations that it could prompt other countries to re-examine their alliances and strategies.

One source described the talks as almost the last step in resuming full relationships between the two communist countries, which officially patched up their ties only on May 16, when China's senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, declared the resumption of party-to-party contact in the first few minutes of his meeting with Mr Gorbachev.

Sources say that during the negotiations the Soviet Union will also take on the role of acting as proxy for a third country.

While not naming the country, they said if the negotiations were making headway, the People's Liberation Army might take the initiative of pulling back troops "along the whole north and western border".

This could mean that troops may also be pulled back from the Tibetan border with Nepal and India.

Analysts noted that a few days ago, before Mr Lukyanov arrived in Beijing, the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, told a Nepalese delegation that an improvement of Sino-Indian relations would not jeopardise Sino-Nepalese relations.

And they believe that a gesture in the military area would underline China's desire for friendly ties with India, whose Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, visited Beijing at the end of last year.

The Indians are, however, sceptical. While aware of the current negotiations in Beijing, they are not convinced of the Chinese gesture.

Meets Ye Gongqi in Shanghai

OW1709170689 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Text] According to a report by our station, the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by its First Vice President Lukyanov, arrived in Shanghai via a special plane on the night of 16 September to continue their tour of China following a visit to Beijing, Wuhan, and other localities. Ye Gongqi, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, and others greeted the delegation at the airport.

Feted by Ye Gongqi

OW1809103489 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Report by station correspondent (Yao Shougong) in the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress hosted a banquet in the Hongqiao Guesthouse to warmly welcome the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Lukyanov, that body's first deputy chairman, in the evening of 17 September.

This delegation, which is currently on a visit to China, is one of the highest level delegations sent by the USSR Supreme Soviet to China since parliamentary contacts between China and the Soviet Union were resumed in 1985.

Ye Gongqi was the first to propose a toast in the course of the banquet, which was held in a very friendly atmosphere. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and all of the

people of Shanghai, he expressed a warm welcome to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Ye Gongqi said: Comrade Gorbachev visited Shanghai last May. This time it is Comrade Lukyanov who is leading a delegation to Shanghai. It definitely will promote the development of friendly relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Lukyanov also delivered a warm and friendly speech. He said: In the course of our visit we have felt profoundly that the tree of friendship between China and the Soviet Union has taken root deeply in the hearts of the peoples of our two countries. He expressed his sincere wish that the Sino-Soviet friendship will continue to develop.

Comrade Lukyanov and other honored Soviet guests visited the Shanghai shipyard and the (Hualian) Commercial Complex and toured Shanghai City on 17 September.

Leaves for USSR

OW1809090989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0840 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Shanghai, September 18 (XINHUA)—The Supreme Soviet delegation of the USSR left Shanghai for home by air today, winding up its six-day visit to China.

The delegation, headed by the First Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Anatoliy Lukyanov, arrived in Shanghai from Wuhan on September 16.

Prior to the departure Lukyanov expressed the hope that Sino-Soviet friendship will continue to grow.

The visitors were seen off at the airport by Ye Gongqi, director of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

Northeast Asia

Delegation of Japanese Parliamentarians Visits

Ito, Group Profiled

OW1709074489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0631 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, September 17 (XINHUA)—Masayoshi Ito, leader of the Parliamentarians League for Japan-China Friendship, left here for China this morning for a three-day visit.

Ito and his five-member mission are expected to discuss with Chinese leaders the development of friendly ties between the two nations.

Ito was the former chairman of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and former foreign minister.

The four other mission members are Izumi Inoue of the Japan Socialist Party, Ichiro Watanabe of Komeito, Yoshiro Hayashi of the LDP and Yasuo Hayashi of the

Democratic Socialist Party. All five are members of the powerful 512-seat House of Representatives.

This is the highest-level Japanese group to visit China since the crackdown on the anti-government movement in China in June.

Meets Li Peng

OW1709190889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1837 GMT 17 Sep 89

[“China To Improve Investment Environment, Li Peng Says”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shenyang, September 17 (XINHUA)—China will continue to improve its investment environment develop economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. Premier Li Peng said here today. [sentence as received]

Meeting with Masayoshi Ito, leader of the Parliamentarians League for Japan-China Friendship, Li Peng said China will cling to its policies of economic reforms and opening to the outside world.

“The gate of China is open to all countries in the world, including the Western countries,” Li said.

“But now the problem is that some of the Western countries are interfering in China's internal affairs and putting pressure on China,” he said.

However, he stressed, the Chinese people treasured the socialist system practised in China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and “they will never barter away the system.”

Li said that the cooperation and exchanges between China and foreign countries, including trade and technological cooperation and loan business, are based on mutual benefits.

With the object of realizing the four modernizations, China will adhere to its independent foreign policy of peace and it is willing to get along well with foreign countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, Li said.

The premier noted that the friendly relations between China and Japan are hard earned. “We are reluctant to see any harm to the relations, we hope the relations to be pushed forward,” he said. [sentence as received]

At the beginning of the meeting, Ito conveyed Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's regards to Li Peng. He said that the Japanese prime minister himself values Japan-China relations.

Ito and his party arrived in Beijing at noon today and then flew to Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province.

Prodemocracy Movement Lessons

OW1809003189 Tokyo KYODO in English
2323 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Text] Shenyang, China, Sept. 18 KYODO—Chinese Premier Li Peng told a Japanese parliamentary mission on Sunday that China is reflecting on the June 4 bloodshed, which crushed the pro-democracy movement.

The Government of China will siphon over popular dissatisfaction, Japanese officials quoted Li as saying.

During the two-hour meeting with the five-member Japanese delegation at a guesthouse in this industrial capital city of Liaoning Province, Li was quoted as saying that China will draw lessons from the pro-democracy movements earlier this year.

Masayoshi Ito, head of the mission and a Diet member of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), told Li that China has suffered a damage to its international prestige because of the June 4 suppression of demonstrators in Tiananmen Square.

Ito added, however, that the Tiananmen incident was an internal Chinese affair and that he had no intention of intervening in it, the officials said.

Ito conveyed a verbal message from Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu urging China to maintain reform and open-door policies and to develop friendly and cooperative ties with the rest of the world. Li, who is believed to have played a key role in quelling the pro-democracy movement, said the movement was responsible for a riot, telling the Japanese mission that he can understand the global sense of surprise at its suppression.

Students at first claimed that their movement was aimed at mourning former Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, but its nature changed to that of aiming to overthrow the government, the premier was quoted as saying.

Ito, leader of Japan's Parliamentary League for Japan-China Friendship, urged the lifting of martial law in Beijing and a declaration of China's commitment to reform and open-door policies, the Japanese officials said.

Li told it and his group that there is nothing unusual in the capital and that the military is entrusted with maintaining order because of inadequate police forces.

The premier said there are no plans to lift martial law at present, saying antigovernment forces still exist there and hundreds of guns were stolen during the unrest.

Li opposed an idea linking the lifting of martial law in the capital with a judgment as to whether China has recovered stability, the officials said.

He expressed the hope of maintaining friendly ties with the rest of the world, particularly with China's neighboring countries. The premier called for Japan's efforts to help promote international economic assistance and investment in China, the officials said.

Li showed readiness to improve ties with the United States, saying that Washington has sent a signal of friendship. But he did not elaborate.

Li told Ito's group that China's political situation is stable and that the present leadership under Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin will stabilize it for the long term.

Ito asked for a response to Tokyo's request that China take back illegal Chinese entrants to Japan.

Li replied that the Government of China is opposed to illegal emigration abroad of its nationals and will take action to curb the outflow of Chinese boat people, the Japanese officials said.

China will accept the repatriation by Japan of the illegal Chinese entrants, Li was quoted as saying.

Over 2,000 boat people have arrived in southern Japan successively since last May. Japanese immigration officials suspect most of the boat people are Chinese posing as Vietnamese refugees.

The five-member Japanese group, who arrived in China on Sunday for a three-day visit, are scheduled to meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping on Tuesday before leaving Beijing for home.

It is the highest-ranking Japanese mission to China since the June 4 Tiananmen Square incident.

Further on Li Peng Meeting

OW1809025089 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 17 Sep 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Premier Li Peng met with Masayoshi Ito, head of the Parliamentarians League for Japan-China Friendship, and his party in Shenyang yesterday afternoon. The Japanese delegation came to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

On behalf of the Chinese government, Li Peng expressed welcome to Ito and his party's China visit. Ito was very glad that Premier Li Peng took time from his inspection work in Shenyang to meet him and his associates. Ito conveyed Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's regards to Premier Li Peng. Ito said that before his departure from Japan, Prime Minister Kaifu stated that he values Japan-China relations and hopes that Ito's trip this time will be a significant one for the two nations' relations.

Li Peng said: The friendly relations between China and Japan are hard earned. We do not want to see any harm

to the relations and hope that the relations will develop continuously. He hoped that more Japanese friends from various circles will come to China to see the situation for themselves.

Speaking of the turmoil and rebellion in Beijing recently, Li Peng said: As time progresses, Japanese friends will eventually learn the truth of the event. Ito said that the event is China's internal affair.

Li Peng stressed that China will adhere to its reform and open policies. He said: China's gates are open to all countries in the world, including the Western nations. The problem now is that some of the Western nations are interfering in China's internal affairs and applying pressure on China. However, it is very clear that the Chinese people treasure the socialist system practiced in China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and that they will never barter away the system. The cooperation and exchanges between China and foreign countries, including trade and technological cooperation and loan business, are based on mutual benefit, not on the advantage of just one party. China will continue to improve its investment environment and develop economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries in the future.

Premier Li Peng also met with Tsutomu Fukugawa, first vice president of the Taisei Construction Company of Japan, and his wife in Shenyang yesterday afternoon.

Meets Jiang Zemin

OW1809143589 Tokyo KYODO in English
1413 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 18 KYODO—Chinese Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin said on Monday China will reassure the world of its commitment to reform and an open-door policy on the eve of National Day on October 1, Japanese officials said.

Jiang also told Japanese parliamentarians that his country has no immediate intention of lifting martial law in Beijing, imposed on May 20 to counter student-led pro-democracy movements.

The Chinese leader made the remarks in an 80-minute meeting with a group of Japanese parliamentarians led by former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito.

Ito was the first major foreign figure to meet with Jiang, the party's general secretary, after he took the post on June 24 succeeding Zhao Ziyang.

Zhao was sacked for taking a sympathetic attitude toward the pro-democracy campaign.

Ito, leader of Japan's Parliamentary League for Japan-China Friendship, conveyed to Jiang a verbal message from Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in which he expressed concern over China's open-door policy.

Referring to the June 4 military crack down in Beijing Ito told the Chinese leader the bloodshed had led to icy relations between China and Japan.

He proposed that China reassure the world of its commitment to reform and an open-door policy, the officials said.

Jiang told Ito China would do so in the form of a declaration to be released on the eve of the National Day.

The declaration will also include China's commitment to promoting cooperation with other countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence under the principle of equality and mutual benefit, Jiang was quoted as telling Ito.

The Chinese leader urged Japan to resume talks on Japan's new official loans to China, worth 811 billion yen, promised last year. The loans have been virtually suspended due to the Tiananmen incident.

He also called on the World Bank to resume suspended loans to his country.

Jiang suggested that relations between China and the United States are improving.

The party chief criticized his predecessor's policy of restraint and said Zhao could not have dealt with the pro-democracy movement.

Jiang said it had not occurred in the past and should not happen in the future that students and other citizens occupy Tiananmen Square for such a length of time. He said the government's military crackdown on students was fully justified.

Li Peng Meets Construction Company Executive

OW1809024089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0218 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Shenyang, September 18 (XINHUA)— Chinese Premier Li Peng met here with Tsutomu Fukugawa, first vice-president of the Taisei Construction Company, and his wife here Sunday.

Fukugawa expressed his sincere hope to develop Japan-China economic cooperation, saying that the purpose of his current visit to China is to discuss the possibility for further cooperation.

Li Peng expressed his welcome to Fukugawa and briefed him on China's economic development and the priorities in his country's construction of industries.

Li spoke highly of the active attitude of the Taisei Construction Company in developing China-Japan economic cooperation, hoping that the two sides would expand cooperation in every field, including construction.

The Taisei Construction Company is an influential comprehensive construction company in Japan, undertaking

wide-ranging projects overseas. It participated in contracting the construction of the hydroelectric power station in Lubuge in Southwest China's Yunnan Province.

DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Group Visits

Arrives in Jinan

*SK1609070089 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Sep 89*

[Text] A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK led by Son Song-pil, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Jinan on 13 September for a visit to our province. On that evening, Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, cordially met and feted the delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea led by its Vice Chairman Son Song-pil at Jinan's Nanjiao Hotel. The welcome banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere characterized by cordiality and friendship.

Chairman Li Zhen and Vice Chairman Son Song-pil gave ebullient speeches. On behalf of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, Chairman Li Zhen, in his speech, first extended a welcome to Vice Chairman Son Song-pil. Chairman Li Zhen said: China and Korea are friendly neighboring countries, which are joined by common mountains and rivers and which share a common lot. The people of China and Korea have established a profound friendship over the long period of revolutionary struggles. Their friendship cemented with blood is unbreakable. Developing the friendly relations between China and Korea is the consistent policy of our party and state. The people of our province will actively support the Korean people as always in their efforts to realize their great ideals and create a happy new life under the leadership of President Kim Il-sung, and in their heroic struggles for independence, peace, and reunification of the fatherland.

Chairman Li Zhen said: Since 1952, more than 20 delegations have come from Korea to visit Shandong Province. Particularly since Shandong Province and the South Hwanghae Province of Korea established friendly ties, they have sent delegations to visit each other several times. The present visit of Vice Chairman Son Song-pil will further strengthen the profound friendship between the people of our two countries.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil expressed thanks to Chairman Li Zhen and the Shandong people for their cordial welcome, and wished continuous development in the friendly relations between the South Hwanghae Province of Korea and Shandong Province, and in the militant friendship cemented with blood and the friendly cooperation between the peoples of Korea and China.

Present at the meeting and banquet were Gao Dengbang, member of the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress, Lu Hong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, Li Yuanrong, chairman of the Jinan City People's Congress Standing committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

The delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea arrived in Jinan at noon on 13 September. Lu Hong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned went to the station to greet the delegation. In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Jinan General Light Motorcycle Plant and the Jinan No 1 cotton mill.

Continues Visit in Shandong

*SK1609073389 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Sep 89*

[Text] The delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, led by Son Song-pil, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, visited Qufu City on 14 September, and was accorded a warm welcome. In the morning after Vice Chairman Son Song-pil and other Korean guests arrived in Qufu from Jinan by car, they visited the Confucian temple with great interest despite the fatigue caused by the travel by car. During the visit at the temple, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil cordially talked with the personnel accompanying him. In front of the Dacheng Hall, the Korean guests watched a dance performance in the style of the ancients to offer sacrifice to Confucius, and had a group picture taken to mark the occasion.

In the afternoon, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil and other Korean guests toured the residence and the tomb of Confucius. In the evening, they watched delightedly the ancient music and dance performance staged by the drum band of the (Queli) Hotel. Accompanying the Korean guests during the tour were Gao Dengbang, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Lu Hong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; (Ding Peide), vice chairman of the Jining City People's Congress Standing Committee; (Cai Liuqun), acting chairman of the Qufu City People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Delegation Tours Tai Shan

*SK1709050089 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Sep 89*

[Text] The delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK led by Son Song-pil, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, visited Tai'an on 15 September, and was accorded a warm welcome. On the

morning of 15 September, when all trees on Tai Shan were luxuriantly green amid autumn winds, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil and other Korean guests came from Zhongtian Gate to Nantian Gate by cable car, and then ascended the Tianjie stairs leading to the top. Full of interest, the Korean guests talked with the personnel accompanying them and laughed frequently while walking up the stairs. The long historical legend and the many scenic spots and historical sites of Tai Shan aroused the great interest of the guests. On their way to Yuhuang Hall via Biyun Temple, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil and other Korean guests stopped frequently to look far into the distance at the magnificent scenery of Tai Shan and had a group picture taken to mark the occasion.

After descending the mountain, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil happily wrote an inscription: "Everyone says that Tai Shan is a famous mountain. After ascending it, I see that the scenery of Tai Shan is really unique in the world, as expected. Eternity to the friendship between China and Korea like Tai Shan."

In the afternoon, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil and other Korean guests visited the Daimiao Temple. Accompanying them were Gao Dengbang, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Lu Hong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; (Xue Yunzhi), vice chairman of the Taian City People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Meets Shandong Secretary

SK1709050189 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Text] Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, cordially met with the delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea led by Son Song-pil, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, at Jinan's Nanjiao Hotel at noon on 16 September. Jiang Chunyun extended a warm welcome to the visit of Vice Chairman Son Song-pil and other Korean guests. He briefed them on Shandong province's political and economic situations, the glorious history of revolutionary struggles of its party organizations, and the contributions to the victory of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

Jiang Chunyun said the peoples of China and Korea are comrades and brothers who share a common lot. The profound friendship between them, cemented with blood, is unbreakable. Shandong Province has established friendly ties with the South Hwanghae Province of Korea, and their friendly cooperative relations have developed continuously over the past few years. We hope that such friendly cooperative relations will be promoted continuously, and we will actively support Korean people, as always, in their heroic struggle to realize their great ideals, create a happy new life, and strive for

independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the leadership of President Kim Il-song.

During the meeting, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil expressed thanks to Jiang Chunyun and the Shandong people for their hospitality. Son Song-pil said: During our visit, we saw the tremendous achievements made by Shandong people in implementing the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and carrying out the cause of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics. In them, we have seen the bright prospects for China.

Vice Chairman Son Song-pil wholeheartedly wished that the people of China and Shandong Province will win still greater achievements in accomplishing the socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics with the guidance of the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were Gao Dengbang, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ma Zhongcai, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee; Lu Hong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

On the morning of 16 September, Vice Chairman Son Song-pil and other Korean guests visited the Jinan embroidery plant and toured the Daming Lake. In the afternoon, they left Jinan by train for Tianjin for a visit. Lu Hong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, (Liu Zhensong), vice chairman of the Jinan City People's Congress Standing Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned went to the station to send off the delegation.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Philippine Foreign Secretary on 'One China'

OW1809064889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1342 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Text] Manila, September 16 (XINHUA)—Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said here today that the People's Republic of China "remains as the only China we recognize."

Speaking at a press conference, Manglapus added, "Our relations with Taiwan remain economic and nothing else."

The foreign affairs secretary made the statement when asked by reporters to comment on press reports that Taiwan is taking advantage of investments to develop political relations with the Philippines.

Manglapus said, "thus far I think it can be said that the people-to-people relations or business relations that have

been developing between us and Taiwan have certainly not resulted in any political changes in our relations" with China.

He said the influx of Taiwan investments will be "in keeping with our foreign policy that we follow the joint communique issued by China and the Philippines on June 9, 1975 that people-to-people contact would be allowed between the Philippines and Taiwan."

According to press reports here, a Taiwan economic mission recently visited Manila and offered expanded investments and trade. In exchange, the group asked Manila to enter into agreements and pass legislation that will "guarantee protection" for Taiwan investments and upgrade the relations of the Philippines with Taiwan.

"That would be equivalent to recognizing Taiwan as a separate state and it's not likely we will do that," a spokesman of the Department of Foreign Affairs told the press.

In its 10-point proposal for expanded economic relations, the Taiwan group suggested the signing of a so-called "Philippine-Taiwan Beneficial Relations Act." It also sought an easing of visa restrictions and abolition of certain customs on entry of Taiwan goods.

Sources of the Department of Foreign Affairs described the proposals as "a diplomatic trap," the press reported.

Editorial Praises Relations With Micronesia

*HK1809072789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Sep 89 p 1*

[Editorial: "Greeting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Micronesia"]

[Text] Cherishing the hope for friendship and cooperation and after friendly consultations, the People's Republic of China and the Federated States of Micronesia decided to establish formal diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level on 11 September 1989. The establishment of Sino-Micronesian diplomatic relations will enable China to expand its friendly ties with the people in the Asian-Pacific region. We warmly congratulate this.

Located in the Pacific Ocean's Caroline Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia was originally administered by the United States under UN trusteeship. Since its establishment in 1979, Micronesia has made a series of achievements in developing its domestic economy and seeking friendly cooperation with foreign countries. China and Micronesia started their friendly exchanges a few years ago. Economic ties and personnel exchanges began to expand following visits to China by former Micronesian President Nakayama and present President Haglegam. The Federated States of Micronesia has explicitly recognized the PRC Government as the sole legitimate government of China and agreed to establish and develop friendly cooperation with China on the basis of the five principles

of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese Government and people appreciate the friendly attitude and clear-cut stand of the Micronesian Government.

The Chinese Government has always maintained that all nations, big or small, are equal and should respect each other in international relations. The establishment of Sino-Micronesian diplomatic relations has proved that different countries' situations do not constitute obstacles to the development of their relations as long as these countries cherish the hope for mutual development. China is willing to develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

China and Micronesia belong to the Asian-Pacific region. On the occasion of the establishment of Sino-Micronesian diplomatic relations, we sincerely hope that the friendly cooperation built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence between the two countries will expand in all fields and further develop.

Wu Xueqian Meets Thai Overseas Chinese Group

*OW1809133089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1314 GMT 18 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met here today with a group of overseas Chinese from Thailand led by Chulit Jivamongkol, chairman of the Thai Chaozhou Guildhall.

Near East & South Asia

Spokesman in Jordan Views Middle East Policy

*OW1609010189 Beijing XINHUA in English
2338 GMT 15 Sep 89*

[“China’s Middle East Policy Explained (by Chen Ruwei)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, September 15 (XINHUA)—China supports all proposals that can lead to a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, the Palestine issue and the Lebanese crisis in particular, a spokesman of the Chinese Embassy here said today.

In an interview with XINHUA on the eve of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's Middle East tour due to start Saturday in Jordan, Ye Shuiling, press officer of the Chinese Embassy in Jordan, revealed that during his talks with leaders and officials of Middle East countries, the Chinese foreign minister will exchange with his hosts views on the latest developments in the international arena in general, the hot issues in the Middle East in particular.

"Qian will explore ways of solving these issues, the Palestine issue and the Lebanese crisis in particular," he said.

Qian will visit Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and Syria. After that, he will fly to New York to attend the 44th General Assembly of the United Nations.

China, as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, is willing to work hard with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Arab states as well as the international community to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the press officer said.

As an advocate of the Palestinian rights, Ye continued, China has endorsed the Arab call for an international conference on peace in the Middle East to settle the 41-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict. China was among the first non-Arab states to recognize the state of Palestine proclaimed by the Palestine National Council in November 1988, he noted.

Commenting on Egypt's 10-point proposal on Palestinian elections, Ye said that China supports all proposals that can lead to a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issues.

The Lebanese crisis will also be an important topic for discussions by the Chinese foreign minister with his counterparts of the four Arab countries.

"The settlement of the Lebanese crisis is deeply rooted in the solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestine question in particular," he said.

"China stands for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and letting the Lebanese solve the crisis themselves," he said, adding that China supports the Arab League's tripartite committee on Lebanon in resuming its mediation.

The committee, composed of the head of state of Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, announced a suspension of its work in late July after failure to arrange a ceasefire, but decided earlier this month to resume its mediation.

Ye also said that China's relations with the four Arab countries are good and the Chinese foreign minister will discuss new ways of strengthening and developing such relations.

Referring to China's relations with Jordan, Ye said China is happy with the existing situation. "The two countries share similar views on international and regional affairs and trade between them has grown, now averaging 90 million U.S. dollars per year," Ye noted.

However, he said, cooperation between the two countries should not be limited to trade.

"China has technology, equipment and products that suit the needs of Jordan," he added.

Qian Qichen Makes Official Visit to Middle East

Meets Pakistan Foreign Minister

OW1609102789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0936 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Text] Islamabad, September 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left Karachi, Pakistan today after an overnight stopover on his way to visit four Middle East countries of Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Tunisia.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and other foreign office senior officials met and held talks with him at the Islamabad International Airport Friday evening on bilateral relations as well as on major regional and international issues of mutual concern.

In the talks, which were also attended by Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Tian Ding, both sides expressed their satisfaction over the development of bilateral friendly relations and determination to further enhance the relations.

They said that Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's visit to China early this year was a great success and the forthcoming visit to Pakistan by Chinese Premier Li Peng in November this year will definitely bring this special friendly relations to a new stage.

The Chinese foreign minister made it clear that China will continue with its current foreign policy, its policy of opening to the outside world and reforms, and will continue to play a positive role in the international arena.

Qian briefed Yaqub Khan on the recently concluded international conference in Paris on Kampuchea issue. He said the majority of the participating countries agreed on the following three points at the conference, namely, a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchea issue must be achieved, the Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea should be supervised by the United Nations, and the future set-up in the country should include four parties with Norodom Sihanouk as its head.

It is due to the lack of sincerity of Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government that the international conference failed to achieve any positive results, he added.

Yaqub Khan said that Pakistan supports China's stand on Kampuchea and the issues of Kampuchea and Afghanistan share a lot of similarities.

Pakistan stressed the importance of a political solution to the Afghan issue and wants Afghanistan to become a peaceful, independent and non-aligned country in the region, he said, adding that over three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan should be helped to return to their country safely.

Qian reiterated China's stand to support a broad-based coalition government in Afghanistan.

Supports 'Just' Mid East Settlement

OW1609141389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1357 GMT 16 Sep 89

[By Chen Ruwei]

[Text] Amman, September 16 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that China always supports a just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue, especially the Palestinian question.

To solve the Palestinian issue, it is very important to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to national self-determination, he said.

Speaking to reporters on arrival for a three-day official visit to Jordan, the Chinese minister said he will hold talks with Jordan's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and other high-ranking Jordanian officials on the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestinian question.

"The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has taken some flexible measures," the Chinese minister pointed out, "now it is Israel's turn to do the same—to take flexible measures."

Being a strong advocate of the Palestinian rights, China has endorsed the Arab call for an international peace conference on the Middle East to settle the 41-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict. Beijing was among the first non-Arab states to recognize the state of Palestine declared by the Palestinian National Council in November last year.

The Chinese foreign minister said that China, being a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, will actively push forward the Middle East peace process.

He stressed that China supports the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their just struggle and will contribute to the just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue.

The Chinese minister also said that "we value the role King Husayn and the Jordanian Government have played and are playing in finding a solution to the Middle East issue." He revealed that he will deliver a personal letter to the Jordanian king from Chinese President Yang Shangkun, but he did not disclose the contents of the letter.

On bilateral ties, Qian said relations between the two countries are good and China is satisfied with the existing situation.

As for economic cooperation between the two sides, he said, "we can do something in agricultural and other fields." A number of Chinese firms are currently engaged in construction projects in the kingdom.

The current visit, Qian's first to the kingdom, is part of his four-nation Middle East tour which will also take him to Egypt, Syria, and Tunisia.

Meets Jordanian Counterpart

OW1709090189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0822 GMT 17 Sep 89

[By Chen Ruwei]

[Text] Amman, September 16 (XINHUA)—The Arab-Israeli conflict, Lebanese situation and peace talks between Iraq and Iran were main topics of discussions held here today by visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

According to sources present at the two-and-a-half hours closed-door talks, the two ministers exchanged views on the above-mentioned issues.

Al-Qasim, concurrently Jordan's deputy prime minister, briefed Qian on the history and reality of the 41-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict, pointing out that Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have contributed to the Middle East peace process.

"What remains is that Israel has to make positive response to the Arab and Palestinian peace efforts," he noted.

Qian has a similar view. "The PLO has taken some flexible measures, and now it is Israel's turn to do the same—to take flexible measures," he said earlier today on his arrival at the Amman Airport.

The Chinese minister reaffirmed China's appreciation for the role King Husayn and the Jordanian Government have played and are playing in finding a solution to the Middle East issue.

"China supports the proposal for an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspice of the United Nations with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO," he said. "There is a prevailing tendency of political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

On the Lebanese situation, Al-Qasim informed Qian of the efforts made by the Arab side, especially by the tripartite committee on Lebanon since the Casablanca extraordinary Arab summit in May, as well as the outcome of the recent visit to Jordan by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

The Chinese minister stressed the need to uphold the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and voiced China's support for the tripartite Arab committee on Lebanon with its mediation efforts.

Both ministers expressed their hope that the tripartite committee would succeed in its mediation.

The committee, comprising the heads of state of Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Algeria, announced the suspension of its work in July but decided early this month to resume its mediation after widespread appeals

amidst intensified fighting in Beirut. More than 800 people have been killed since the fighting broke out in March.

Lebanese Christian Army chief, General Michel 'Awn, has vowed to expel from Lebanon Syria's estimated 35,000 troops stationed there under a 1976 Arab League peacekeeping mandate. Syria maintains that it will withdraw its troops from Lebanon when Israel does the same.

On the peace talks between Iraq and Iran, the two ministers expressed the hope that Iran and Iraq would resume the talks as soon as possible so that a lasting peace can be achieved in the Gulf.

The Jordanian side advocates that both Iran and Iraq withdraw their respective troops to the international borders. The Chinese minister said that he will exchange views on this question with Iranian leaders during his upcoming visit to Iran next month.

The two minister also discussed bilateral relations. Both Jordan and China are satisfied with the friendly ties of cooperation between them and [are] willing to consolidate and strengthen the existing relations of trade and economic cooperation.

Sources here predict that a China-Jordan joint committee for economic and technological cooperation will hold a meeting soon to discuss ways of developing the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Briefs Husayn

OW1709195189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1924 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Text] Amman, September 17 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said today that unity of the Arab world will eventually help achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Qian made this remark during his one-hour talks with King Husayn of Jordan here today.

A Chinese official present at the meeting quoted the Chinese foreign minister as saying that as long as the Arab countries and the Palestinian people unite and work strenuously, he is confident that with the support of the international community there will be a just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly the Palestinian problem.

There has appeared a good chance to achieve this goal, the official quoted him as saying.

Today's meeting came on the second day of Qian's three-day visit to Jordan, which is the first leg of his 10-day four-nation Mideast tour. The foreign minister is also scheduled to visit Egypt, Syria and Tunisia.

King Husayn expressed his hope during the talks that as a big power and one of the five permanent members of

the United Nations Security Council, China will exert efforts in the international arena to achieve a solution of the Middle East problem.

China is a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council together with the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

During their talks, the official said, they also discussed the Lebanese crisis, the stalled Iran-Iraq peace talks as well as bilateral relations and expressed their hope that there would be an early settlement of the regional issues in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

The Chinese foreign minister delivered a letter to King Husayn from Chinese President Yang Shangkun in which Yang invites the Jordanian monarch to visit China. King Husayn expressed thanks for the invitation and said he desires to visit Beijing.

The official quoted the king as saying, "Our relations are close and cordial. President Yang's letter is full of profound friendship, which shows relations between the two countries have a solid basis of mutual trust."

The official declined to further disclose the contents of the letter.

Qian briefed King Husayn on China's recent quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion and thanked the Jordanian Government for its understanding of the action by the Chinese Government.

King Husayn stressed that he has taken an attitude of complete understanding toward what has happened in China.

"For a period of time, I was worried about things in China, and I saw foreign intervention in China's internal affairs. Now, I am pleased to see that a stable situation is prevailing in China," King Husayn was quoted as saying.

Before meeting King Husayn, Qian also met with Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad 'Innab and discussed with him bilateral trade and forms of cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides agreed to work for an early convocation of a meeting of a China-Jordan committee for economic and technological cooperation to discuss ways of strengthening and promoting cooperation between Jordan and China.

Qian is scheduled to leave Jordan for Cairo on Monday for a four-day visit to Egypt.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Lebanon 'Crisis'

*OW1809082489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0747 GMT 18 Sep 89*

[“Foreign Ministry Spokesman: China Supports Tripartite Arab Committee’s Resolution on Lebanon Issue”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government actively supports the unwavering efforts of the tripartite Arab committee on Lebanon for seeking a solution to the crisis in Lebanon, and highly appraises and supports the resolution issued by the committee on September 16, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

He said the resolution offers a renewed opportunity for realizing a comprehensive cease-fire and a national reconciliation in Lebanon.

The Chinese Government, he went on, is deeply concerned over the grave situation in Lebanon and profoundly sympathetic with the Lebanese people for their long years' sufferings from the scourge of war.

“It is our sincere hope that the conflicting parties in Lebanon will, setting store by the overall interests, actively cooperate with the good-will efforts of the tripartite Arab committee and make their positive contributions to a political settlement of the question of Lebanon,” the spokesman concluded.

East Europe

Further on Milan Vaclavik Visit

Meets Jiang Zemin

*OW1509140389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1332 GMT 15 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with General Milan Vaclavik, minister of National Defense of Czechoslovakia, and his party here today.

During the meeting, Jiang and Vaclavik expressed satisfaction over the expansion of relations between China and Czechoslovakia in recent years, and hoped for further development of their friendly, co-operative ties.

The strengthening of such a friendship is not only beneficial to the two countries, but conducive to world peace and security as well, Vaclavik said.

Jiang, briefing the visitors on China's domestic situation, said the lines, principles and policies drawn up since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee have proven correct.

In the future, he said, China will maintain its policy of reform and opening while firmly sticking to the “four

cardinal principles” and opposing bourgeois liberalization—a trend of thought opposing the socialist road and communist party leadership. At the same time, he said, attention would be paid to strengthening party building and giving full play to the role of political core of the party organizations at various levels.

TV Report

*OW1509150989 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Sep 89*

[From the “National News Hookup” program]

[Text] [Video shows Jiang Zemin in a medium shot, standing at a door leading to the meeting room. He shakes hands with General Vaclavik and other members of the Czechoslovakian delegation as they arrive.] During a meeting with General Milan Vaclavik, defense minister of Czechoslovakia, at Zhongnanhai this afternoon, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said that the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing had taught us a profound lesson, adding that some problems should be carefully examined.

[Video shows Jiang Zemin and the Czechoslovakian guests seated in armchairs arranged in a horseshoe. All the guests, except one, are wearing uniforms. Jiang Zemin speaks through two Chinese interpreters, a male and a female.] He said: We will continue to implement the five principles of peaceful coexistence in our contacts with other countries of the world. We will develop friendly relations and cooperation with them on this basis, but we must heighten our vigilance at all times against peaceful evolution and plots aimed at subverting China.

Jiang Zemin stressed: We will rely wholeheartedly on the working class to strengthen the building of our armed forces.

Both sides recalled the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Czechoslovakian parties and between the peoples of the two countries during the meeting. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries in the past few years and promised to make further efforts to strengthen their relations.

Vaclavik said: Development of Czechoslovakian-Chinese friendship is not only beneficial to both sides but also conducive to safeguarding world peace and stability.

[Video shows a long shot of Qin Jiwei in uniform, seated immediately to Jiang Zemin's left, and a few more unidentified uniformed military officers to the left of Qin Jiwei] Qin Jiwei, state councillor and concurrently defense minister, was present at the meeting.

PLA Group Affirms Ties With Romania

*OW1609101189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0545 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Text] Bucharest, September 15 (XINHUA)—The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) has proved with its actions to be an army loyal to socialism and the Chinese Communist Party. Romanian Defense Minister General Vasile Milea said here today.

At a meeting between the defense minister and a visiting PLA group headed by General Guo Linxiang, deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA, the two sides highly appraised the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two armies, two parties and two peoples. They pledged continued efforts for further development of these relations.

During its stay here, the Chinese Army guests visited military academies, troop units, factories and rural areas and cultural installations in Bucharest, Constanta and Cluj.

The Chinese PLA group arrived here on September 7 and left here for Bulgaria today.

First PLA Group To Visit Bulgaria in 30 Years

*OW1609064389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0116 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (XINHUA)—A good-will visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) arrived here this afternoon for a visit, the first ever over the past 30 years.

The group, headed by General Guo Linxiang, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, was greeted at the airport by R. Minchev, first deputy chief of the Headquarters of General Staff, and I. Stefanov, first deputy director of the General Political Department among other high-ranking officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Guo told XINHUA that he believed the friendship between the armies of the two countries will be further strengthened through his visit here.

Political & Social

Paper Previews Jiang's National Day Speech

HK1809015989 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Sep 89 p 1, 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Chinese Communist Party Chief Jiang Zemin will deliver a speech on National Day which will lay down the future direction of the country and confirm his position as first among equals in the Politburo Standing Committee.

The speech, which will be broadcast nationally on October 1, will also sound out the themes to be discussed at the fifth plenum of the Central Committee scheduled for later in the month.

Mr Jiang's address, a draft of which has been circulating among senior party cadres, the government and the military since early September, will strike a balance between continuation of reform and the open-door policy and upholding the Four Cardinal Principles of socialism and party leadership.

Chinese sources say that the hour-long speech will be divided into four parts: achievements made by the Communist administration since 1949, especially during the past 10 years of reform and the open-door policy; a review of the "basic conclusions" to be drawn from the history of the past 40 years; certain questions in the present and future work of the party and government, on which a consensus must be reached; and the influence of world events on China and Chinese foreign policy.

Coming shortly after Deng Xiaoping's remarkable talk to Chinese-American physicist Lee Tsung-dao on Saturday [16 September], in which the patriarch emphasised the continuation of the Four Modernisations program, Mr Jiang's speech will first of all underscore the importance of reform and the open-door policy.

"In the first part of his speech, Mr Jiang will point out that, in spite of the zig-zags and occasional lapses, the reform and open-door policy first initiated by Mr Deng in late 1978 has led to general prosperity for the country," said an insider.

According to this source, Mr Jiang will also underline the fact that socialism "has manifested the objective laws underlying the mechanisms of modern Chinese society and that it represents the greatest transformation in Chinese history."

However, the party boss will also point out that "socialism is not unchangeable: while remaining socialist, it (the system) must ceaselessly develop and perfect itself."

"As though re-sounding the old themes of deceased party chief Hu Yaobang, Mr Jiang is saying that to meet the challenges of today, Chinese socialism must constantly

modernise itself by taking in the strong points of non-socialist systems," said a Western diplomat.

"Clearly, Mr Jiang is making some much-needed propaganda for reform and the open-door policy, which is in danger of being rolled back by the newly ascendant leftists."

At the same time, however, Mr Jiang salutes values dear to the central planning-oriented cadres now running the State Council, or central Government.

Among the questions on which he asks his party to reach a consensus are "the right proportion between central planning and market mechanisms" as well as "the right proportion between state ownership and such non-state sectors as private enterprise."

"Mr Jiang will stress that, while market mechanisms and private and foreign enterprises will be allowed, central planning and state ownership will remain predominant," said a Chinese source.

"Moreover, Mr Jiang will highlight the state's role in developing such basic industries as energy and transportation and in shaping a rational industrial policy to prevent wastage and overlapping."

Mr Jiang will also dwell on the need to uphold egalitarianism in income. This goal will partly be reached through the closure of tax loopholes and the prevention of profiteering by state companies and private entrepreneurs.

"In stressing central planning, the state-run sector, and such Yan'an-era values as egalitarianism, Mr Jiang is paying homage to the ideals of the conservative wing of the party led by Chen Yun," said an economics cadre in the capital.

At the same time, Mr Jiang will salute such orthodox values as enhancing political indoctrination and strengthening party construction as an antidote to the infiltration of bourgeois-liberal values.

He will emphasise that the party must be purged of bourgeois-liberal and unfaithful elements if it is to live up to being the vanguard of the proletariat and "to fulfilling its role in maintaining the independence, prosperity and development of the country."

The small section on foreign policy will point out that China will stick to its long-standing policy of independence, self-reliance and peaceful co-existence.

In view of the fact that most Western countries have already abrogated economic sanctions imposed on China, Mr Jiang is not expected to repeat charges made earlier by Premier Li Peng and other leaders about "a wave of anti-Chinese feelings" whipped up by hostile foreign powers.

Analysts say that the National Day address could be the most important speech made by Mr Jiang in his career. Since the June 4 Tiananmen Square military crackdown,

Mr Jiang, nominally the most senior cadre in the party, has been over-shadowed by Prime Minister Li as well as fellow Politburo Standing Committee member Li Ruihuan.

"As Mr Deng's successor, Mr Jiang must establish himself as the ultimate arbiter among the disparate forces within the party," said an Asian diplomat.

"Certainly his National Day speech addresses the needs of both party members who want reform to continue and those who want to go back to central planning."

According to other analysts, however, the speech fails to give a clear-cut direction as to where the party is heading after the almost wholesale defeat of the its liberal wing.

For example, Mr Jiang has not resolved the question of whether the re-imposition of central planning will stifle all market initiatives.

"All eyes are now on the fifth plenum," said one analyst.

New Propaganda Officials Seen as Ideologues

HK1809015189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Sep 89 p 1, 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Two ultra-leftist ideologues have been appointed to senior positions in the powerful propaganda establishment of the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr Xu Weicheng, a deputy secretary in the Beijing Communist Party committee, has been promoted executive vice-head of the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department.

Ultra-radical poet He Jingzhi, who in 1987 was dismissed from his post of vice-head of the Propaganda Department by then general secretary Mr Zhao Ziyang, has regained his position.

Earlier this month, Mr He, a personal friend of Chairman Mao Tsetung, was appointed acting Culture Minister following the resignation of liberal novelist Wang Meng.

Mr Xu replaces Mr Wang Weicheng, a hardline economist. The former executive vice-head of the Propaganda Department becomes Director of the Policy Research Office of the Central Committee.

Long a bastion of leftist opinion, the research office was abolished by Mr Zhao in early 1988. According to analysts, Mr Wang's appointment signifies a wholesale revival of the important leftist think tank.

Chinese newspapers said Mr Xu made his first public appearance in the capacity of his new position when he attended the opening sessions of the National Seminar on Political and Ideological Work for Enterprises.

"Ideological and political workers must increase the class awareness of workers," he said. "Members of the working class must enthusiastically take part in struggles in the arena of ideology and consciousness."

According to political analysts, the powerful positions given Mr Xu, Mr He, and Mr Wang are further confirmation of the strong inroads the party's left wing has made on major party and government appointments since the downfall of liberal leader Mr Zhao in late June.

Analysts are particularly struck by the rise of Mr Xu. "He is not just a leftist, he is a holdover from the era of the Gang of Four," said a Western diplomat in Beijing.

"Under the pen-name of Yu Xinyan, Mr Xu wrote scores of treatises in support of the cause of Madame Jiang Qing."

According to analysts, Mr Xu, who had once worked in the Communist Youth League, escaped anti-Gang of Four purges in the late 1970's only because of the intercessions by Mr Hu Yaobang, a former league leader.

In charge of the propaganda machinery of Beijing municipality since the early 1980's, Mr Xu helped leftist leader Mr Deng Liqun, then head of the Propaganda Department, launch the infamous Campaign Against Spiritual Pollution in 1983.

When student demonstrations broke out in Beijing in late 1980, Mr Xu penned a number of scathing editorials in the BEIJING DAILY. They led to the famous burning of copies of the newspaper on the campus of Beijing University in January 1987.

In late 1987, Mr Xu successfully resisted an attempt by Mr Zhao to demote him and to "exile" him to an insignificant posting in far-away Guizhou Province.

Mr Xu probably earned his recent promotion by hitting out against student demonstrators in the spring.

He is believed to have played a role in the drafting of the April 26 editorial in PEOPLE'S DAILY, which condemned the student movement as a "social turmoil."

Analysts say that his promotion will make it even more difficult for Mr Li Ruihuan, Politburo Standing Committee member in charge of propaganda, to try to maintain a relatively moderate line in the field of culture and publications.

"While Mr Li has toed the party line about imposing ideological conformity in culture and the media, he has warned that too harsh an approach in enforcing censorship will discourage creativity," said a culture cadre.

"Mr Li's relatively liberal approach will be effectively vetoed by other senior cadres in the propaganda establishment."

Head of the Propaganda Department Mr Wang Renzhi, a appointee of Mr Deng Liqun and a close friend of both

Mr Xu and Mr He, is also known for his ruthless purging of liberal academics and artists.

QIUSHI Publishes 15 Aug Li Peng Speech
HK1809095089 Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese No 17
1 Sep 89 pp 2-6

[Article by Li Peng (2621 7720): "Unswervingly Implement the Policy of Reform and Opening Up to the Outside World, Carry Out the Improvement and Rectification Program With Perfect Assurance—Speech at State Council Full Meeting 15 August 1989"]

[Text] Today sees the first full meeting of the State Council since the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. The theme of the meeting is to make arrangements for economic work during the next 5 months. Recently, the State Council Standing Committee and the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau discussed the current economic situation and tasks. Comrade Gan Ziyu of the State Planning Commission has just made a speech in line with the spirit of the two meetings and both Comrade He Kang of the Ministry of Agriculture and Comrade Cheng Zhiping of the State Administration of Commodity Prices made supplementary remarks. Comrade Lu Peijian has made a report on the auditing of five corporations, including Kanghua. I am now going to add some views stressing economic work.

I. Assessment of the January-July Economic Situation

Taken as a whole, because all localities and departments have conscientiously implemented the policy of improvement and rectification and of deepening the reform, we have attained certain results in improvement and rectification. In this period, the turmoil and its development into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing have caused certain losses to the national economy. Some effects have surfaced but others will also probably surface someday. Because the party Central Committee adopted resolute and decisive policy decisions we rapidly quelled the turmoil and rebellion and avoided greater losses. The economic situation in our country during the first 7 months was improving and the growth was relatively stable. This was demonstrated mainly in the following aspects:

First, we avoided a sharp economic downturn. The gross value of industrial production increased by 10.6 percent and economic stagnation as predicted by some did not occur. In the first quarter, production in basic industries, large key enterprises, and energy grew quite slowly and there was negative growth in individual trades and industries. Following the strengthening of production management and the state's support to selected enterprises in terms of funds, raw materials, energy supply, and transport, this situation has changed.

Second, we achieved good results in stabilizing commodity prices. The overall retail price level in the first half of this year increased by 25.5 percent over the same

period of last year. However, 18.5 percent of this price increase can be attributed to the impact of price increases last year, this year's price increases actually only accounting for 7 percent. Prices of nonstaple food-stuffs and manufactured items of everyday use, in particular, were quite stable. Some even dropped somewhat. Therefore, the people actually felt that the magnitude of price increase was smaller than last year and were quite satisfied with this. The relatively stable prices of basic necessities has reassured people and has played a decisive role in withdrawing surplus paper money and stabilizing finance.

Third, the situation in agricultural production was quite good. By implementing measures to support agriculture and readjusting the purchase prices of some farm and sideline products we have further aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for production. A fairly good momentum has emerged in agricultural production. The total output of summer grain was 93.55 million tonnes, 2.57 million tonnes more than last year and representing the highest summer grain production ever. Currently, autumn crops are growing well although some localities were hit by serious disasters. If no serious disasters occur in the coming months, and if we grasp our work well, we can expect a good agricultural harvest this year.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee last year we put forward the three main tasks that should be grasped well in improvement and rectification this year, namely: controlling price increases, striving for a good agricultural harvest, and alleviating the contradiction characterized by total social demand exceeding total supply. Judging by conditions during the first 7 months of this year we accomplished the first two tasks quite satisfactorily but we did not make a good job of the third. First, although we put in a lot of effort to reduce investments in fixed assets we did not achieve the expected results. We planned to reduce total social fixed asset investments by 20 percent compared with last year. So far, however, we are still far short of this requirement. Second, consumption funds maintained a high level. They still grew at a rate of more than 20 percent, higher than the growth rates of production development, national income, and financial revenue. Therefore, we still need to do a lot of work in controlling investment and consumption demand.

In other fields, like finance, banking, credit, domestic market, and foreign trade, we have also done a lot of work and attained certain successes. Through improvement and rectification over the past 6 months and more we have achieved success but there are also quite a few problems. By seeing and affirming our successes we can stimulate our confidence and by seeing the existing problems we can work still harder, resolve the problems, and do our work still better.

II. Several Economic Tasks Needing To Be Done in the Next 5 Months of This Year

Our economic aim in the next 5 months of this year is to continue to carry out in depth the principle of improving

the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform in an all-around way. This is also one of the four major tasks set by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Improvement and rectification are not in contradiction with reform and opening up. The purpose of improvement and rectification is to create a better environment and better conditions for reform and opening up. In the period of improvement and rectification, some measures for reform and opening up should still be continuously improved and deepened. We should unswervingly implement the policy of reform and opening up and carry out improvement and rectification with perfect assurance. There should not be the slightest vacillation about this because it is the general guiding principle of our work. The focus of our economic work in the next 5 months is still on the three tasks, namely: continuously stabilizing commodity prices, striving for a good agricultural harvest this year, and alleviating the contradiction between total social supply and total demand.

On stabilizing commodity prices. This task is fairly difficult. The phrase "the magnitude of price increase should be markedly lower this year than last year" has been included in the "Government Work Report." In the next few months, the State Council, local governments at all levels, and all departments should make the greatest resolution to adopt more decisive measures to overcome all difficulties and do a good job of controlling prices. With regard to commodity prices under the control of governments at all levels, including the state list and guidance prices controlled by counties or above, no one is allowed to raise prices without the special approval of the State Council. All violators shall be sternly punished. With regard to commodity prices administered by enterprises, the local governments should also exercise strict control and institute an appropriate reporting system. At the same time, we should also widely motivate the masses to exercise supervision. Since the beginning of this year, in addition to the retail price index based on two sets of statistics—one indicating changes compared with the same period last year, and the other indicating new changes this year—we have created new statistics based on 47 types of daily necessities and service charges for which workers and staff members in urban areas have to pay. This enables us to shift our central efforts in controlling prices to stabilizing the prices of the basic means of subsistence needed by workers and staff members of middle and lower-middle incomes. Implementation results show that compared with December last year, these prices rose by an average of only 1.4 percent during the first 6 months of this year, a considerably lower raise than last year.

Striving for a good agricultural harvest this year is an important step in stabilizing the overall situation and should never be relaxed. Currently, Shandong and other localities should do a good job in fighting drought. Governments and departments concerned at all levels should do a good job in intermediate and later-stage management of farm crops, supplying the means of

agricultural production, making preparations for funds needed for agricultural procurement, and in providing needed services during and after agricultural production in order to make our hopes for a bumper harvest come true.

Alleviating the contradiction characterized by total social demand exceeding total supply is a big issue. In the next few months we should pay special attention to two tasks:

First, we should continue to resolutely reduce the scale of investment in fixed assets. The target of reduction and the investment scale set at the beginning of this year must not be changed. The 10 work teams organized by the State Council should still go to the lower levels to help local authorities put the fixed asset investment scale in a "cage." It is totally necessary to readjust the investment pattern. However, given the present overheated conditions in capital construction and the shortage of funds, the pattern cannot be readjusted without reducing a number of projects. Many localities and departments are now saying that the "cage" is too small. I think we should not relent on this count. All localities and departments should proceed from the long-term interests and the overall situation and reduce investment scale according to the readjustment plan. It is especially necessary to reduce construction projects concerning products in excess supply.

Second, we should resolutely control the excessive growth of consumption funds. Banking and financial departments should continue to adhere to the principle of "double retrenchment." They should ensure that: a good job is done in increasing production and practicing economy, and increasing revenue and cutting expenditure, control of institutional purchasing power is strict, and that control over tax collection and management is tightened. In the past, in order to support enterprises in some trades and the collective and individual economies, it was rational and necessary to adopt preferential policies. However, proceeding from partial interests some localities and departments have had many instances of preferential treatment that should not have been granted. This is in fact an act which undermines state and local finance and the State Council has issued a document in this regard. All localities are straightening out and rectifying taxation and we must conscientiously make a success of this. Strengthening tax collection and management is also an important aspect in solving unfair distribution. When we conduct a general financial and tax inspection every year we discover a lot of tax evasion among state enterprises, especially in the collective and individual economies. In the initial stage of socialist development, appropriate development of some private enterprises and self-employed industrial and commercial businesses, which serve as a supplement to the economic sector in which the means of production is publicly owned, can invigorate the economy and increase employment. This principle will not change. What we should do now is concentrate on solving the

collection and management of taxes among the collectives and individuals in order to protect legitimate income, restrict excessive income, and ban illegal income according to the law. The phenomena of indiscriminately issuing bonuses and material objects and arbitrarily raising welfare benefits and pay are very conspicuous among some companies and enterprises, greatly exceeding the relevant provisions by the state. It is necessary to rectify this situation. Ours is a large developing socialist state with very uneven economic development. If there are obvious phenomena of unfair distribution and excessive differences in consumption levels the people will be dissatisfied. This does not contribute to unity nor is it favorable to arousing the initiative of various quarters. Moreover, it will also stimulate the growth in consumption funds. We should therefore adopt measures and attain effective results in easing the problem of unfair distribution.

Regarding industrial production, the general demand is to guard against decline while striving for appropriate growth. Departments concerned estimate that this year's industrial growth rate will be about 10 percent. In my view, this growth rate is not too low and a lower growth rate is also acceptable. The crucial point is to maintain steady and long-term growth. We should reasonably adjust the production structure and product mix and pay attention to the development of energy, transport, major raw materials, and other basic industries. Currently, many production enterprises have difficulty in securing funds and obtaining raw materials and energy. Some large key enterprises in particular, may have even greater difficulties. We should therefore continue to improve production management and appropriate funds to solve the problem of debts among key enterprises to ensure normal operation of key industries, enterprises, and projects.

With regard to the building of clean government, the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau has defined the seven tasks the party Central Committee and the State Council should complete in the near term. We must carry them out vigorously and attain results. Government at all levels and all departments should, in light of their practical conditions, work out measures to implement them and put them into effect as quickly as possible.

III. Economic Policy Issues

Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches and the relevant plenary session documents have played an important role in unifying ideas and actions. The study should still be continued in depth. Lately, a question reported to us asks how we should view the various measures of reform and opening up adopted in the past and whether we should continue carrying out these measures. Because some comrades are not clear about this question, we should discuss it.

1. All reform and open measures decided by the party Central Committee and the State Council, regulations and ordinances formulated by the State Council, and laws enacted by the National People's Congress [NPC] before the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee should continue to be implemented.

For example, the "Enterprise Law" approved by the NPC and the three sets of supplementary regulations (namely, the director responsibility system, the workers' congress system, and the regulations governing the work of enterprise party committees) are also authorized documents. They should be implemented to guarantee the effectiveness of the laws and regulations. Of course, while implementing the "Enterprise Law" and the three sets of supplementary regulations we should pay attention to building the party, strengthening party leadership over ideological and political work in enterprises, and bringing into play the guarantor and supervisory role of party committees.

Take as another example, the contract responsibility system in the four main areas—holding local governments responsible for their own finances and for their own foreign trade and foreign exchange; the responsibility system in railways, coal mines, and other trades; and the various forms of contract managerial responsibility system in enterprises. Of these systems, some are implemented according to the authorized documents and others are carried out as contracts. So long as a contract responsibility system remains valid, it should be continued and improved. It should also be pointed out here that, since implementation of the contract responsibility system, we have seen its positive side, which should be affirmed. At the same time, we have also seen the negative side, reflected mainly in short-term behavior triggered by the system. As far as this problem is concerned our attitude includes two aspects: First, we should maintain the consistency of policies, which cannot be changed at will, to stabilize popular feelings, the personnel contingent, and the economy. Second, we should sum up experience seriously and study improvement measures and methods for deepening enterprise reform. In the future, before a major reform measure is introduced, we should work out a scientific implementation plan and try it out at selected units. We should also do a good job of publicity to ensure that the reform measure is carried out actively, prudently, and in a down-to-earth manner.

Let us discuss other reform measures and policies. For example, the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output, which has been implemented in the vast rural areas, is a national policy related to the stability of the lives of the 800 million Chinese peasants. Practice proves that this system conforms to the reality of China's rural productive forces and should be continued. Of course, where conditions permit people, on a voluntary basis, may develop a suitable scale of operation and a collective economy, while enterprises may promote lateral ties and form groups, and the coastal region may develop enterprises with both ends of the

production process on the world market, in accordance with the principle of voluntary participation.

We will make greater efforts to improve the investment environment and welcome overseas investors to establish in China the three kinds of enterprises that are partially or wholly foreign-owned to develop an export oriented economy in the country. Under the principles of equality and mutual benefit, and without damaging its sovereignty, China will use various loans from foreign countries and regions to construct mainly a transport, energy, raw and semi-finished materials, and telecommunications infrastructure. China keeps its promises and is fully capable of repaying debts.

2. On the question of experimenting with reform. Pilot reform measures, like the share-holding system and residential housing system which were not popularized previously, can still be tried out in a guided manner and step by step. At the same time we should propose and study new topics. For example, how to establish a macroeconomic regulatory and control system adapted to China's reality should be a major topic. It is hoped that the relevant departments will conduct investigative study and formulate plans on several new topics.

3. On the time required for and the goals of improvement and rectification. As stated before, major problems in the Chinese economy, like total demand outstripping supply, irrational production structure and product mix, and the lack of macroeconomic regulatory and control means, have accumulated over the years. In the government work report delivered at the beginning of this year we proposed that the work of improvement and rectification be basically completed in 2 years or more and also set six goals. In order to carry out the tasks the State Council decided to entrust the State Planning Commission with taking the lead in drafting outlines for a 3-year economic improvement and rectification plan starting this year. This will define the specific goals to be reached within 3 years, like whether or not it is possible to reduce the inflation rate to less than double-digit, how to readjust the prices of farm produce and basic industrial products, by how much the financial deficits will be reduced, and to what extent the production and capital construction structures will be readjusted. In short, when these specific goals are accomplished, the tasks of improvement and rectification can be considered as basically completed. Outlines of the plan will be submitted to the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee for discussion and to next year's NPC session for deliberation.

IV. The Current International Situation

We should have a sober understanding of the current international situation. After the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing was quelled, an anti-China tide appeared in some Western countries. Although this created quite a shock around the world its influence is only temporary and local. The major pattern in the world and the overall development trend in the international

situation remain unchanged. The two themes facing the world are still peace and development. Although maintaining the momentum of dialogue, the United States and the Soviet Union still regard each other as the principal adversary and are having a trial of strength in terms of comprehensive national strength. The focus of contention is still in Europe. The multipolarized trend in the world is still developing. The fundamental factors which play a long-term role in the international situation still remain unchanged. Our basic assessment that the international situation is moving from confrontation to dialogue, and from tension to detente, remains unchanged. This makes it possible for China to win a relatively long period of peaceful international environment for the four modernizations program. Naturally, we should also be soberly aware that the factors that can lead to tension and even war have not been eliminated, that the process of detente will still be a tortuous one, and that the struggle against hegemony and for peace will still be protracted. Given the general trend of detente in the international situation the struggle between countries of different social systems and ideologies is still acute and complicated.

While making a proper assessment of the anti-China tide by upholding our principles and standing up to pressure, we must also note that this situation is temporary. As in the past, so long as China continues to uphold its independent foreign policy of peace and the policy of reform and opening up, its political situation remains stable, and its economy continues to develop we will surely tide over the temporary difficulties and play a proper role in international affairs.

Yuan Mu Discusses Deng, Zhao, Economy

OW1709163689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)—Yuan Mu, the spokesman for the State Council, reaffirmed here Saturday [16 September] that China would neither turn to the system of private ownership in economy nor to the multi-party system in politics.

In an interview on Saturday with a journalist delegation of SANGYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a Japanese newspaper, which was invited by China's ECONOMIC DAILY, Yuan Mu stressed anew that China would not change its goal, namely the realization of the socialist modernization.

He said that China would firmly adhere to the four cardinal principles and maintain the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. The four cardinal principles are the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the Communist Party's leadership and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Asked when the martial law will be lifted, Yuan Mu said that enforcement of the martial law on parts of Beijing was one of the important factors to maintain stability of

the capital and the whole country. Therefore, the imposition of martial law on parts of Beijing would last for some time. Of course, he added, the term was surely limited.

When asked about former party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, Yuan Mu revealed that Zhao Ziyang remains free and enjoys the same pay and welfare as before. Zhao Ziyang still lives in Beijing. The party is looking into his case and will deal with him according to the "facts of his mistakes."

When asked about Deng Xiaoping's health, Yuan Mu said that Deng Xiaoping is in "very good health."

Asked how the present rectification of economic order would affect the agriculture and rural and private enterprises in the country, Yuan Mu said that the rectification is aimed at beefing up agriculture, basic industries and infrastructure facilities while controlling excessive development of processing industry.

He stated that the prices of grain, cotton and other farm produce, of energy and of some important raw materials will be raised to support development of agriculture and the industries of energy and raw materials.

As to rural and individual-run enterprises, he said, their development speed will be reduced, the structure of their products will readjusted and their technological level and their management will be upgraded.

Asked whether workers will be allowed to set up autonomous organizations such as independent trade unions in the future in China, Yuan Mu said that no opposition factions or opposition parties breaking away from the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party are allowed to establish. He expressed his confidence in the Chinese workers who will firmly support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Asked what China is anticipating to get from Japan in economy, trade, technology and funds, Yuan Mu hopes that Japan will expand imports from China to narrow the trade deficit, relax restrictions on technological transfer to China and continue to implement the cooperative contracts.

Jiang Zemin, Others Attend Art Festival Opening

Li Tieying Speaks

OW1609081789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1557 GMT 15 Sep 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)— The Second Art Festival of China, which coincides with celebrations marking the 40th National Day, opened this evening amid a choir singing "Ode to the Motherland." Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Li Ruihuan, and Wang Zhen attended the opening held in the Great Hall of the People.

Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and chairman of the festival, spoke at the opening. [passage omitted]

Hundreds of artists gave their performances at the opening. The Chinese folk dance "China Scene and Hometown Sentiments" manifested the profound sentiments the artists have for history, the Chinese nation, and cultural traditions. The splendid and colorful acrobatic shows drew applause from the nearly 10,000 in the audience. The solid basic skills and forceful expressions shown by the young performers were a gratifying indication that China's contingent of literary and art workers has no lack of successors. The Veneto Soloists Chamber Music Ensemble from Italy presented exquisitely played Western classical music at the opening. Chinese artists also gave a performance of the fourth movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in D Minor. According to a responsible person of the festival, this was an indication that we will cherish, as we always have, the fine heritage of the cultural treasure house of the world and that we have the determination to show China's culture and art to the world. The opening ceremony concluded amid the refrain of the song "Without the Communist Party, There Will Be No New China."

Prior to the opening ceremony, central leaders wearing the festival emblem on their chests had a cordial meeting with the artists. Among the artists were the renowned conductors Qiu Li and Chen Zuohuang; singer Liu Weiwei and acrobats Zhao Weina and Wang Dan who have won honors at international competitions in recent years; young students of the Beijing Academy of Dance; and the 6-year-old performer Xiao Mili, who won a gold medal earlier this year at the world acrobatic contest in France.

Also present at the opening ceremony today were Li Ximing, Ding Guangen, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Chen Xilian, Huang Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Li Guixian, Chen Xitong, Ren Jianxin, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Hong Xuezhi, and Liu Huaqing.

He Jingzhi, acting minister, and Gao Zhanxiang, Wang Jifu, Liu Deyou, and Ying Ruocheng, vice ministers of the Ministry of Culture, also attended the opening ceremony.

Beijing TV Report

OW1509153689

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1047 GMT on 15 September carries a 2-hour and 10-minute special program identified by a screen caption as the "Opening Ceremony and Performance of the Second China Art Festival—On-the-Spot Live Broadcast." Live coverage begins with long shots of a packed auditorium in the Great Hall of the People where people are seen taking their seats. Camera cuts to show

closeup and medium shots of PRC party and state leaders seated among the audience. Seated to party leader Jiang Zemin's left are Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, and Li Ruihuan; seated to Jiang Zemin's right are Chen Xitong and Yan Mingfu. Hong Xuezhi and an unidentified three-star general are seen sitting behind Jiang Zemin; Wang Zhaoguo, Ding Guangen, and Chen Muhua are seen sitting behind Hong Xuezhi and the general. Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, is seen sitting behind Chen Muhua and Ding Guangeng. Yang Dezhi is seen sitting behind Li Ruihuan, and Li Tieying is seen sitting in front of Wang Zhen.

At 1050 GMT, camera cuts to an unidentified male in a dark Western suit standing on the stage who declares the ceremony open. After the playing of the national anthem by a military band, the unidentified male introduces the party and state leaders present at the ceremony: Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Li Ruihuan, and Wang Zhen. Applause is heard as each leader's name is called. The unidentified male then says that "members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, the Central Advisory Commission, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and the State Council; and leading comrades of the Supreme People's Court, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the Central Military Commission who are in Beijing; as well as responsible persons of various relevant departments are also in attendance."

Some Western guests are also seen sitting among the audience.

At 1055 GMT, the unidentified male asks Li Tieying, "member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and chairman of the Second China Art Festival," to address the opening ceremony. As Li mounts the stage, camera shows long shots of the stage on which many colorfully dressed performing artists are seen.

At 1055 GMT, Li Tieying begins to speak. He is seen reading from a prepared text. He says:

"Comrades, friends:

"The Second China Art Festival now opens ceremoniously at a time when the cool autumn breeze is blowing, when people throughout the country are greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic, and when the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing was suppressed not long ago. [applause]

"This is a great event of great political significance in the cultural life of the Chinese people. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I wish to express my warm congratulations to the Second China Art Festival! [applause] I also wish to express my warm welcome and sincere thanks to all art workers, art enthusiasts, Chinese and foreign guests, and overseas compatriots taking part in the China Art Festival! [applause] I also wish to extend my high respects to the

vast numbers of literary and art workers who have contributed to China's literature and art development. [applause]

"Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has achieved noticeable progress in its literary and art development. Firmly adhering to the party's basic line and establishing their footing on the profound foundation of China's national culture, the vast numbers of Chinese literature and art workers have carried forward the fine traditions of revolutionary literature and art and emulated the successes of foreign literature and art, thus greatly accelerating China's literary and art development. Part of the successes accomplished in this regard was successfully demonstrated during the First China Art Festival held in Beijing 2 years ago. The purpose of holding the Second China Art Festival today is to collectively demonstrate the outstanding successes achieved in art creation and performance in recent years and exhibit the healthy features of the masses' cultural life so as to expedite domestic and international cultural exchanges and encourage the vast numbers of literary and art workers to create more and better art works and make even greater contributions to socialist material and spiritual construction.

"Comrades, China is now in a period of vigorous construction and great changes. The successful convocation of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has created a stable and united social environment for construction and reform in our country, and it has created fine conditions for economic, political, scientific, technical, and cultural and art development in our country. To ensure sound development of the cultural cause, we must continue the struggle against bourgeois liberalization for a long time to come. We must continue to firmly adhere to the course in which literature and art serve the people and socialism and to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and work hard to bring about a more prosperous cultural and art development. The great efforts exerted by the hundreds of millions of people in achieving the four modernizations are great sources for literary and art creation. The vast numbers of literary and art workers must rally closely around the party and work hard to provide the people even more colorful, healthy, and refined spiritual food. This is an important mission in socialist spiritual construction and a glorious and historic responsibility of all literary and art workers. We hope all party organizations, government departments, and people of all walks of life will continue to care for and support literature and art work and respect and understand the creative works of artists. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, let us work hard to bring about a more prosperous socialist literature and art development. I wish the Second China Art Festival complete success! Thank you." [applause]

During Li Tieying's speech, camera occasionally cuts away to show closeup and medium shots of the audience. Li Tieying's speech ends at 1100 GMT, and is followed

by orchestra and chorus performances. The live coverage ends at 1257 GMT with the following caption on the screen: "Sponsored by the PRC Culture Ministry and the Beijing Municipal People's Government."

Foreigners To Be Punished for 'Indecent Behavior'

*OW1809070289 Tokyo KYODO in English
0615 GMT 18 Sep 89*

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept. 18 KYODO - A senior Chinese party member has said that foreigners who break the law by having sex with prostitutes in China will be sent to labor camps, the Hong Kong daily WEN WEI PO reported Monday.

Li Ruihuan, a member of the Communist Party's Politburo responsible for ideology and propaganda, said foreigners arrested on suspicion for illegal womanizing will be sent to labor camps for correction without mercy whether they are from Hong Kong, Macao or other areas, the report said.

He also said foreigners who commit indecent behavior also will be punished severely in accordance with the law, without any special favor.

Li made the remarks in a roundtable discussion on indecent behavior and pornography in Guangzhou, the daily said.

Informed sources said Li apparently aimed his remarks at foreign tourists to China in a bid to regulate prostitution.

MING PAO Dispatch Describes Beijing Situation

*HK1809051689 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
18 Sep 89 p 2*

[“Special” dispatch: “Beijing Is Outwardly Relaxed but Inwardly Tense; ‘Second College Students Autonomous Federation’ Urges Residents To Boycott National Day Celebration Activities”]

[Text] According to news from Beijing: Due to increasing underground resistance activity in recent days, the Chinese authorities have again moved troops from other places to Beijing to prevent pro-democracy protesters from creating trouble on 1 October.

It was learned that on 12 September, the 100th day after the Beijing 4 June incident, a small-character poster appeared in Beijing University. It was put up by an organization calling itself the “Second Autonomous Federation of College Students.” In its declaration the organization called on Beijing residents to boycott “all National Day celebration activities” by refraining from going to parks, theaters, and squares. It also hoped that residents would adopt underground retaliatory activities.

Although the number of martial law troops markedly increased in Beijing on 12 September, young people wearing black armbands and black shirts could still be seen. People also inscribed words such as “Down with Li

Peng,” on the marble of buildings. A group of Beijing University students stood in silent tribute at the southern school gate and two of them were arrested. In Qinghua University some students were criticized for singing “revolutionary songs.”

The Chinese Government has issued a notice saying that National Day will be celebrated in a big way this year by holding fireworks displays at great expense. But it also announced that the usual practice of “party and state leaders” attending mass celebrations in parks would be canceled this year. We can thus see the grim atmosphere. It is said that on 1 October, all buildings around Tiananmen Square within the range of machineguns will be placed under military control.

A Beijing resident described this by saying: The current situation in Beijing is characterized by “police whistles everywhere and faces reminiscent of the old society.” Some units have instructed employees to guard against attacks by the “Blood and Light Death Squad.”

In recent days, the number of sentry posts in Beijing has markedly increased. Martial law troops are even posted on buses and in underground railway carriages. Wearing helmets and carrying pistols, their presence has heightened the atmosphere of terror.

The imposition of martial law has brought terror and aversion to city residents. Many residents make oblique accusations at the backs of soldiers standing guard on the street. Some people make fun of the martial law troops by picking up the reporting telephone (the number is 512484) and saying “Go to hell! Go to hell!” Some even openly shout abuse over the telephone.

Swaggering around, the “people’s own army” is very cocky. Discipline being lax, the soldiers are careless and casual. Some soldiers vie with one another in reading pornographic books and magazines they are unable to read at ordinary times, and some even have fist fights over this. After actions are taken against pornography, these soldiers are extremely depressed.

Vehicles with military designations often dash around madly in violation of traffic regulations. Not daring to interfere, the police have to swallow insults. In Haidian district, there was an incident in which soldiers setting up telephones lines wantonly insulted a girl college student. Two martial law soldiers intentionally threw a telephone line onto her and then, laughing boisterously, coiled the line round her. Even the policemen could not bear the sight, but they did not dare to interfere. “The martial law troops are now No 1 under heaven.”

Since the martial law troops act perversely everywhere, the police cannot but adopt an attitude of noncooperation. When the troops round up people, far from cooperating with them, the police even erect obstacles. Those rounded up by policemen get better treatment, while those rounded up by martial law troops are often beaten up. Beijing residents often react against the perverse acts on the part of martial law troops.

On the night of the Mid-autumn Festival, with black clouds blotting out the sky, the round moon appeared now and then. The grass in all parks and green areas was full of people, but there were no scenes of bustle, excitement, and revelry as there had been in the past. Silence and chitchat replaced the previous practice of festive singing and dancing.

With the approach of National Day, the authorities are urging residents to "joyfully celebrate National Day," but they also stipulate organized activities. Most residents are not interested in such activities as mass celebrations in parks and festive singing and dancing. They would rather stay at home. However, since the television endlessly broadcasts songs such as "Success in the Past 4 Decades" and "The Communist Party Is Always Fine," they can only look forward to a few days off during the festival so that, instead of having to study and listen to reports, they can go sightseeing or play mah-jongg.

Memorial Service Honors General Zhang Nansheng

OW1709131889 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Sep 89

[By reporters Wang Shijie (3769 0013 2212) and Wu Jianqing (0702 1696 7230); from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video opens with closeup shots of Zhang Nansheng lying in state, draped from the waist down with a CPC flag. Video cuts to shots of soldiers in military uniform, holding hats in their left arms, filing in line and other people extending condolences to the bereaved family. Video then shows wreaths which are identified as being sent by Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping and Li Ruihuan]

The ceremony for paying final respects to the remains of Comrade Zhang Nansheng, a time-tested and loyal communist fighter, proletarian revolutionary, outstanding member of the CPC, excellent political worker of our Army, and former adviser of the Beijing Military Region, was held at the hall of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries this morning.

Comrade Zhang Nansheng took part in the revolution in 1929 and joined the CPC in 1930. During the long years of revolutionary war, Comrade Zhang Nansheng defied difficulties, hardships, bloodshed and sacrifices, and made important contributions to the founding and defense of New China. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1955.

Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Qin Jiwei, Song Renqiong, Hong Xuezhi, along with more than 800 people from all walks of life attended the ceremony.

[Video shows separate medium shots of Yang Shangkun and Wan Li, wearing black bands around their left arms, bowing and shaking hands with the bereaved family; Qin Jiwei shaking hands with the bereaved family; Song

Renqiong bowing; and Hong Xuezhi filing past Zhang's remains. Video closes with a long shot of the memorial hall with Zhang Nansheng lying in state]

Paper Says Wuer Kaixi Incited Students, Fled

OW1609123589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1210 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—An article in today's "BEIJING DAILY" disclosed how Wuer Kaixi, a leader of the illegal student organization who fled the country after the June riot, incited his schoolmates to go to Tiananmen Square on the evening of June 3 while he himself fled halfway.

The article by Xiao Wen said that at about 8 pm on June 3, after the Beijing TV Station broadcast the emergency announcement from the headquarters of the martial law enforcement troops which asked citizens to keep off the streets and not go to Tiananmen Square that evening, most of the students of the Beijing Normal University decided to stay on the campus.

But, Wuer Kaixi, a history major at the university who had just returned from the square, agitated in a student dormitory saying: "The Army is moving into the city proper to suppress us." Standing on a small platform, he shouted: "If the Army enters Tiananmen Square, all of us will be finished. All students must go and stop the Army immediately."

Seeing some students were still hesitant, Wuer Kaixi said, "We're now at a crucial moment. We university students must arm ourselves and fight against the government."

"First, we must stop the Army from entering the city and disarm them," he said, adding that they may resort to various means in dealing with the soldiers including killing them.

Incited by Wuer Kaixi, some students got excited. After finding some wooden sticks and bottles, more than 400 students followed Wuer Kaixi pouring out of the campus and heading for Xidan, a business center in downtown Beijing.

After the students had walked to Liubukou, one block east of Xidan, those holding banners in the front ranks could not find Wuer Kaixi. Feeling that things must have gone wrong, some students left the contingent while others continued heading for the square. Two students have never returned.

The article said that after the riot was quelled, the students who were deceived by Wuer Kaixi that evening were very angry with him. They said, "If we get him, we will tear him to pieces."

Wuer Kaixi told foreign reporters that on the evening of June 3 he was taken to the hospital after losing consciousness from a heart attack and later was sent abroad. The students said, "We've never heard he had such a

disease. His hands are stained with the blood of our fellow students. We'll never forget this blood debt."

RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Opening Policies

OW1809100189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0927 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)—China will unwaveringly open further to the outside world and boost foreign economic, scientific and cultural exchanges and co-operation, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

In a signed article, the paper said the open policies practised over past ten years have enlivened China's economy, improved people's life and narrowed the gap between China and industrially-developed countries.

According to the article, China's total foreign trade volume rose from 20.64 billion U.S. dollars in 1979 to 102.79 billion U.S. dollars last year. The proportion of China's exports in the world went up from 0.75 percent in 1978 to 1.67 percent in 1988 and its export volume jumped from the 32nd place to 14th place in the world.

The article said China has absorbed a total of 50 billion U.S. dollars of foreign funds over the past ten years. The funds were mainly used for constructing projects for energy development, transport and basic industry, technical upgrading, increasing output of products in short supply on the market and improving product quality.

China has spent more than 20 billion U.S. dollars on importing 3,530 major items of advanced technology and equipment to boost its production capacity and scientific and technical level over the past ten years.

Its technical and management levels have been raised through Sino-foreign academic exchanges and co-operation. Last year saw the country export 300 million U.S. dollars-worth of technical items.

The article noted that 31.69 million people from 168 countries and regions came to China for visits, inspection tours or business last year, up 450 percent over 1980. Meanwhile, the country sent 60,000 students to study abroad and a large number of scholars, experts, government officials, entrepreneurs and technicians to visit and inspect foreign countries and regions, and take part in international academic conferences.

By the end of last year, the article said, China had concluded 7,164 contracts on labor service with 118 countries and regions. It had sent 300,000 workers abroad and earned 5.89 billion U.S. dollars.

The country has opened 526 non-trading enterprises with a total investment of 1.9 billion U.S. dollars in 79 countries and regions in recent years, while helping 80 Third World countries build 1,233 projects in the last 10 years.

According to the article, the open policy also has stimulated contacts between people from the mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, promoted the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, eased the situation on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and helped the implementation of the conception of "one country two systems".

Reviewing the achievements made by the country over the past 10 years, the article called for taking a bold step to further open to the outside world by adhering to the four cardinal principles (referring to the socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, Communist Party's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought).

It also encouraged localities to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance, improve product quality and foreign trade work, and work out a foreign economic development strategy and long-run development plan.

Ministry Reports on 1987-88 Espionage Cases

HK1809034889 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
18 Sep 89 p 8

[Report: "Several Hundred Spy Cases Involving 100 Cadres Cracked in 1987-88"]

[Text] Information from relevant quarters reveals that according to statistics from the Ministry of State Security, in the 2 years 1987 and 1988, mainland security organs cracked several hundred espionage cases involving up to 100 party, government, and military personnel in various categories on the mainland.

Officials of the Ministry of State Security said that China's policy of reform and opening has focused the attention of the world. Some intelligence organs want badly to have information on China in the political, military, and economic fields. They use various means to get information. Such activity has recently become more extensive and pervasive.

According to statistics from a certain prison compiled in recent years, spies and secret agents account for more than 60 percent of those imprisoned there. Those "caught" in the espionage net are mostly youths, people from ordinary families, internal personnel, and persons with a relatively high cultural standard.

Commentary Criticizes 'River Elegy' TV Series

OW1809001189 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 11 Sep 89 p 3

[Article by Zhang Guozuo (1728 0948 4373): "It Is Necessary To Seek Truth From Facts When We Reflect on Traditional Culture—A Commentary on Distortions of History by 'River Elegy'"]

(Editor's note: The article was originally published in Volumes 4-5 of "THE AGE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS," a journal published inside Jilin University, in

1988. It criticizes the abominable academic practice of the "River Elegy" in ignoring facts, producing unreasoned arguments, and presenting partial aspects to generalize the whole, as well as its erroneous view of advocating national nihilism. It is a good article, presenting the facts and reasoned arguments, and is highly persuasive. While publishing the article, GUANGMING RIBAO has made excerpts because the original text is fairly lengthy. The title of the article is added by the editor.) [end editor's note]

[Text] The "River Elegy," a TV serial commenting on politics, was a strong current surging in the course of the "frenzied cultural enthusiasm." It caught people's attention on the strength of its comprehensive artistic technique of expression; and it caused considerable repercussions, because it adopted a disinterested attitude to face traditional culture.

However, after all, how should we treat the ancient Chinese civilization in our reflections? How should we appraise the traditional culture, after all? The answers afforded by the "River Elegy" are worthy of our deliberation. In view of the above, the author would like to frankly present his personal views on the issues mentioned above and a number of viewpoints put forward by the "River Elegy."

The "River Elegy" reflects on the "worship of the dragon." Our ancestors worshipped the dragon. However, which nation in the world has not gone through the stage of totem worship? Whatever analyses and conjectures scholars may make of the historical reason for the worship of the dragon, the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people have already stopped offering sacrifices to, and worshipping, the dragon god. Those colorful dragon paintings, dragon sculptures and carvings, dragon lanterns, and dragon boats made in hundreds of shapes already became purely artistic objects long ago; they are no longer objects for people to prostrate themselves in worship. Therefore, it is either a random shooting or else shows a lack of sense of reality to take the "worship of the dragon" as an object of reflection and the butt of ridicule.

The "River Elegy" maintains that there is a certain element in the Chinese culture to tolerate evil: (Footnote 1) ["River Elegy," Modern Publishing House, September 1988 edition, p 12] that "in the character of the Chinese nation there is an Achilles' heel of suaveness, worldliness, sophistication, resigning oneself to one's fate, and meek submission to maltreatment and oppression;" (Footnote 2) [Ibid., p 12] and that this kind of "anti-quoted cultural mentality and attitude" originated from "a feeling of awe for, and a tendency to tease," the dragon. (Footnote 3) [Ibid., p 13] This point of view is, to say the least, one-sided. Is the "fair play" which should be implemented in China at a later date, as proposed by Lu Xun, a characteristic of Chinese culture only, and not Western civilization? Are the courage, determination, and integrity of countless martyred heroes of China, who "would rather die in glory than live in dishonor" and

"died for a just cause," not good enough to represent the character of the Chinese nation? Can only those "Achilles' heels" represent the essential character of the Chinese nation? It is completely correct to say that this kind of weakness can be seen in some Chinese people; but which nation does not have some cowards among its people? It is unreasonable to say that this kind of weakness is the "Achilles' heel" in the character of the Chinese nation, not only in the past, but also at present, because "despising and hating evils as if they were irreconcilable enemies" and "remaining cool and not upset in the least when accused by many people and willing to profer help to a child" have already long become virtues praised and admired by every Chinese person. In his praise for Lu Xun, the "chief commander of revolution of Chinese culture," Mao Zedong pointed out: "Lu Xun is the most dauntless and unyielding person. There is not the slightest trace of servility or intention to fawn upon others. This is the most valuable character people under colonial or semicolonial rule can possess. Lu Xun is the most correct, bravest, most staunch, most loyal, and most enthusiastic national hero ever seen. Representing the majority of all the Chinese people, he charges straight into the enemy lines on the cultural front. The course pursued by Lu Xun is that for the new culture of the Chinese nation." (Footnote 4) ["Collected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 3, p 658] Why does the "River Elegy" seek to disregard "the course for the new culture of the Chinese nation" and "the most valuable character" of "the majority of all the Chinese people," represented by Lu Xun and, instead, insist on calling the "Achilles' heel" of a small number of people "the character of the Chinese nation?" It is, furthermore, far-fetched and quite grotesque to inappropriately associate those "elements" and "weaknesses" with the "mixed feelings" of the Chinese people for the dragon.

The "River Elegy" maintains that "the Great Wall" "is a gigantic monument of tragedy cast by the destiny of history; that it cannot stand for power, greatness, aggressiveness, and glory; and that it can only stand for close-door policy, conservatism, incompetent defense, and cowardly weakness of restraint from striking out." (Footnote 5) ["River Elegy," p 35] It maintains that the Great Wall is a "thing that accumulates the sediment of the profound ideology of a kind of introspective and defensive civilization." (Footnote 6) ["River Elegy," p 4] It even criticizes national hero Qi Jiguang, who built the watery castle of Penglai. "Why could the short bandits cross the ocean from their island-nation to attack China, while the Chinese could only defend the coast line? Of course, it never even occurred to them to go to the island-nation and take a look at the short bandits to find out what kind of people they were."

Why did Europe already own navies equipped with guns that enabled them to roam all over the world at that time, while all China knew was to build the Great Wall even as far as the coast?" (Footnote 7) ["River Elegy," p 84]

It is not hard for us to find that the reflections of the "River Elegy" on the Great Wall show not only a lack of

a sense of reality, but also a meager understanding of history. As an ancient defensive work, the Great Wall, no matter whether the portions built by the first Emperor of the Qin Dynasty and the Wudi Emperor of the Han Dynasty, or the portions completed during the reign of the Wanli Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, played active and important roles in history. It played important roles in helping the ancient Chinese nation defend its long border against the attacks of nomad tribes from the north with comparatively less military strength, safeguard the social stability of the central part of China, and develop the economy and culture of the middle and lower reaches of the Huang He. Its gigantic construction certainly manifests the magnificent architectural design concept of the Chinese nation, as well as its greatness and power. It eclipses the walls of any other country in the world, including those in Europe. All travelers from the Western civilizations—from heads of states to civilians—marvel at its greatness. Often, it's not until they climb to the top of the Great Wall that they realize the immeasurable potential of China. Though none has said the Great Wall stands for "aggressiveness and glory," it certainly has nothing to do with "closed-door policy, conservatism, incompetent defense, and cowardly weakness of restraint from striking out." Anyone who has but a little understanding of military common sense knows that the two opponent parties in war, no matter whether the strong or the weak one, cannot do without either measures of defense and offense. They oppose and integrate each other at the same time. "Using defense to launch an offensive" and "launching an offensive to defend" embody the shift of this kind of dialectic. There has never been a real military expert who holds the view that building the Great Wall is for the purpose of defense only, and not for launching an offensive.

Anyone who has but a little understanding of history knows that the Great Wall, though primarily a defensive military construction, has never hindered the Chinese people from "launching an offensive and striking out." The first emperor of the Qin Dynasty never suppressed his ambition to "conquer all mainland China and all its neighboring tribes and countries" (Footnote 8) ["Guo Qin Lun" (6665 4440 6158) "On Criticism of the Qin Dynasty] by Jia Yi [6328 6146]) because the Great Wall was under construction. The Wudi Emperor of the Han Dynasty never gave up his long-term strategy of "conquering the neighboring barbarians, broadening boundaries, repelling the Xiongnu [the Hun nationality in ancient China] in the north, chasing the Qiang [an ancient nationality in China] in the west...and sallying out of the Great Wall for thousands of li [a Chinese unit of length equivalent to 0.5 kilometers]" (Footnote 9) ["Book on the Later Han Dynasty" and "History of Western Qiang"] because the Great Wall was under construction. The Taizong Emperor of the Tang Dynasty did not abandon his ambitious plan of "conquering the Tuju [an ancient nationality in China], Tibet, Korea, Japan, the Tibetan regime in ancient China, India, and Nanyang [old name for Southeast Asia] (Footnote 10)

[Lu Zhenyu (0712 2182 5038): "A Concise Comprehensive History of China," pp 402-419] because the Great Wall was under construction. Genghis Khan did not keep his troops from going on an expedition to conquer Europe, the Middle East, India, Burma, Nanyang, and Japan because of the construction of the Great Wall. (Footnote 11) [Ibid., pp 567-569] Yue Fei's ambition was not fulfilled. He failed to "ride on a long chariot to storm the imperial palace on Helan Shan" (Footnote 12) [Yue Fei: "Man Jiang Hong"] and "march directly on Huanglong Mansion" (Footnote 13) ["Separate Accounts of the Important Events of the History of the Song Dynasty" and "Yue Fei's Campaigns To Recover the Mainland China"] not because he was hemmed in by the Great Wall, but because the corrupt and incompetent emperor of the Southern Song Dynasty abandoned the Great Wall. No matter how far back the Great Wall, renovated during the Ming Dynasty, has receded from its original site, it never indicates that the Chinese people closed their door, became conservative, retreated, and were too weak and cowardly to sally forth. In fact, the Great Wall is only a military construction and is not equivalent to a border. Calling it a "natural chasm between China and foreign tribes" (Footnote 14) ["River Elegy," p 36] is only an expression used by men of letters later to praise the Great Wall for its role in warding off the northern foreign tribes from making inroads into mainland China in the south, and does not really refer to it as a boundary between "Chinese and foreign tribes." Least of all can we interpret it as a "natural chasm," impossible for the Chinese people to pass. After the writers of the "River Elegy" saw the characters "natural chasm between China and foreign tribes" on Hongshixia [Red Stone Gorge] in Shaanxi, they thought they thoroughly understood (Footnote 15) ["River Elegy," p 36] and acrimoniously sneered. "Our ancestors could never detach themselves from the land and agriculture for a moment. Their most wonderful imagination and boldest move could go no further than renovating the Great Wall!" (Footnote 16) ["River Elegy," p 36] Here, we cannot help raising the question: Have the authors of the "River Elegy" really "understood" so that they are in a position to sneer at their own ancestors? Can their ignorance of history, contrary to logic, improve their reflections on reality?

It should be pointed out that the reflections in "River Elegy" on the Great Wall were copied from the book "Wanli Shiwu Nian" ["15 Years of the Wanli Era"], written by Mr Huang Renyu. The book's "Preface" raised two questions: "How was Japan, an island nation, capable of invading China, while China was incapable of sending an expeditionary force to fight Japan? How, when Western Europe at that time was already using firearms to improve their combat tactics, China was still rebuilding the Great Wall? (footnote 17) (United States) [as published] [Huang Renyu: "Wanli Shiwu Nian," published by Zhonghua Bookstore, 1982 edition, p 5]. Regrettably, the author of "River Elegy" made some modifications while copying the passage. The phrase "was incapable of sending an expeditionary force to fight

Japan" was changed to read "did not even think of going to that island nation to take a look," and the phrase "was still rebuilding the Great Wall" was changed to read "was still concerned only about rebuilding the Great Wall." If the mistake of a single word could lead you astray a thousand miles, how far will you be led astray due to the mistakes in two phrases? As a result, the two historical topics, which should have inspired profound thought, have become two ignorant questions begging reply.

We cannot deny the fact that, during the Wanli Era, in view of the internal contradictions within the imperial court, it was difficult for Zhang Juzheng, the great academician who held the real power, to implement the strategic plan of sending an army on a punitive expedition. So, he gave an instruction to Qi Jiguang, saying: "You will be rendering an outstanding service if you can prevent enemies from coming in. If there is peace at the gate in Ji, then you have done your job." (footnote 18) ["Books and Notes of Zhang Juzheng," Vol 5, p 19] It is true that this instruction did not mention anything about launching attacks, indicating a conservative stand. However, not all Chinese at that time dismissed the idea of launching attacks because the Great Wall had been rebuilt. Baoding Governor Tan Lun, who was responsible for garrisoning the capital, "was for conserving the strength to make a full-scale preemptive strike in order to thoroughly wipe out the attack forces of the Mongolians." (footnote 19) ["Wanli Shiwu Nian," p 190] Yu Dayou, another famous general in fighting the enemy, made an explicit call for "wiping out the enemy at sea by effectively employing our warships and artillery, giving them no chance to make a landing." (footnote 20) ["Wanli Shiwu Nian," p 178] Drawing on his experience in battle, he also came up with a principle for fighting sea battles. "In fighting sea battles, the only principle is: Those with big ships and guns will defeat those with small ships and guns, and those with more ships and guns will defeat those with fewer ships and guns." (footnote 21) ["Zheng Qi Tang Ji" (2973 3049 1016 7162), Vol 8, p 13] The rebuilding of the Great Wall was actually forced upon Qi Jiguang "by the supply system at that time. Under other circumstances, if Qi Jiguang had had an option, he would certainly and unhesitatingly have taken the offensive, and adopted mobile tactics. He repeatedly expressed this wish in the poems he wrote." (footnote 22) ["Huang Ming Jing Shi Wen Bian," (4106 2494 4842 0013 2429 4882) Vol 347, p 19, reprinted in "Wanli Shiwu Nian," p 191] What evidence is there that Qi Jiguang "had never thought of" making a preemptive strike? Besides, it is not true that China at that time was "concerned only with rebuilding the Great Wall." The development of the handicraft industry had enabled the ordnance industry and warship building industry to grow in scale and achieve higher standards. For instance, in terms of firearms, there were the "thunder fire vehicles," the "invincible vehicles," the "little buddha machines," the "shooting star guns," the "iron and steel magic guns," the "three-eyed iron guns," the "flying flame guns," a two-wheeled combat vehicle equipped with two

guns, artillery pieces more than 1,000 jin in weight, the swift guns, the beak-shaped guns, the vanguard guns, the iron handguns, the invincible handguns, the sharpshooter guns, the fierce-fire guns, the various types of landmine-hurling guns, and so on. In terms of warships, China at that time could already build centipede and eagle ships, which were equipped with guns. The best ships built in Fujian had a tapering bottom and wide deck. The middle section was four decks high. The first deck was covered with rocks and earth. Cabins were on the second deck, capable of accommodating hundreds of people. Freshwater cabinets, galleys, and other facilities were found on the third deck. The fourth deck was the platform. The bow and stern were pointing upward. The surface of the three-tier forecastle, which housed a gun, was covered with protective plate. It was solidly built and could withstand stormy weather. The ship built in Guangdong was made of iron and wood, and was capable of slamming into an enemy ship to destroy it. (footnote 23) [Refer to "Brief General History of China" pp 653-654]. Although Qi Jiguang was still using traditional weapons when he led the struggle against the enemy, "it is impractical to think that he did not understand the effects of firearms. He had used firearms in actual battle, discussed the advantages and disadvantages of firearms with his generals, and mentioned the importance of firearms in his report to the emperor." (footnote 24) ["Wanli Shiwu Nian," p 178] Too bad all the "explicit" facts mentioned above were ignored by the author of "River Elegy," hence the absurd explanation that Qi Jiguang "was only concerned about rebuilding the Great Wall."

While saying that the "colossal and longlasting" Great Wall "has put a deep stamp of self-elation, self-arrogance, and self-deception on the mind of our nation," (footnote 25) ["River Elegy," p 35] the author of "River Elegy" spared no efforts in making somewhat satirical comments on the elegant architecture and techniques of ancient China. The masterpieces in the Palace Museum, regarded by the Western civilization as an invaluable, artistic treasure of humanity, are described by the author of "River Elegy" as nothing but "cute-looking but niggardly, and elegant but stereotyped decorations. They made a fuss over a trifling matter and were excessively careful on details, which presages the diminution of national creativity." (footnote 26) ["River Elegy," p 54] In a word, Chinese civilization is "irredeemably weakening and falling apart" in all aspects, big and small. (footnote 27) ["River Elegy," p 5] Maybe the "Lushena, which is unparalleled in the world," at the Luoyang Longmen Grottoes is an exception, because "according to the verifications of experts, its nose was typical of the carving technique of ancient Greece." (footnote 28) ["River Elegy," p 4] If such "similarity" with the "ancient Greek carving technique" had not existed, it seems Chinese civilization would have been reduced to nothingness.

It is true that dregs exist in Chinese civilization, which necessitate reflection. But, this type of reflection should

not and need not lead us to feel contemptuous and disgraced about ourselves in relation to the "Great Wall" and the "Palace Museum," which are the pride of the Chinese people and are admired by foreigners, and other relics which are so distant from contemporary Chinese politics and culture. In making "reflections," we should be realistic and respect history, instead of mystifying things or trying to please the public with claptrap. As to the conclusion that the idea of "finding the root" should be criticized as a result of reflections on the "worship of dragons," I do not see any good it will do to the peaceful reunification of contemporary China. If we follow the principle of seeking truth from facts, many things in Chinese civilization require reflection, but these, by no means, include the "dragon," the "Great Wall," and the "Palace Museum." The advanced civilization of ancient China by no means shows that the civilization of modern China is advanced. Likewise, backwardness in the civilization of modern China by no mean shows that the civilization of ancient China was backward. If we purposely degrade the civilization of ancient China for the sake of reflections on the civilization of today's China, then it would be the "most thorough and incisive historical distortion" rather than the "most thorough and profound cultural reflections." (footnote 29) [Refer to New York's ZHONG BAO 25 August Editorial: "The Elegy of the Huanghe Civilization Sings Out the Hope of China"]

The author of "River Elegy" claimed himself to be a "thinker," who "thinks along with the people," (footnote 29) ["River Elegy," p 425] and called for "viewing the historical destiny of the Chinese civilization in a broader perspective of the history of human civilization" (footnote 30) ["River Elegy," p 5] and "propping up the heavy burden of national distress with our shoulders" (footnote 31) ["River Elegy," p 38], so that "the Chinese nation will head for a new starting point on the road to prosperity." (footnote 32) ["River Elegy," p 92] However, under this type of "distress," the people will be unable to hold themselves straight, or they will simply discard it and flee.

Our forefathers were the most outstanding representatives of humanity. Our culture has been a superior creation of mankind. The Chinese people are fully justified in feeling proud of their forefathers and their culture. They have long ago recognized their own backwardness in modern times, and will never forget the insult and disasters imposed on them by the imperialist gunboats and butcher knives. Now that the general trend of reform and opening to the outside world has been formed, what are the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people "thinking" about? Is it reality or history? Is it self-confidence or sense of inferiority? Is it national prosperity, or something else? Genuine thinkers should be practical and steady, tackle current maladies in a pointed manner, and feel distressed and study the problems without losing self-confidence.

Paper Profiles New Culture Minister He Jingzhi

HK0809021589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY) in English 8 Sep 89 p 3

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] It has been a tradition in recent years for an accomplished writer to become China's minister of culture.

The appointment this week of Mr He Jingzhi, 64, a poet, to head the ministry complies with the tradition.

However, Mr He is more than just a poet; he is also an ideologue. His track record shows that he insists that arts and literature must serve socialism and class struggle.

Mr He's predecessor, Mr Wang Meng, 56, is himself a well-known novelist, but less of an ideologue. During his tenure he spoke of the need for a more liberal literary policy even at the height of recent student-led democracy movement.

Mr He is a former deputy director of the Communist Party Central Committee's Propaganda Department. His appointment as the cultural minister comes at a time when Beijing is trying to stop the spread of "bourgeois liberalisation" in the field of culture and to bring literature to the socialist rack.

Mr He is well known at home and abroad for his slogan-style revolutionary poems. One of his most famous works was "Songs of Lei Feng". Lei Feng was a model soldier highly praised by the late Chairman Mao Zedong for his absolute obedience to the party.

Mr He is widely considered a "leftist" for his enthusiastic revolutionary works and his strong stand on revolutionary principles. He strongly believes in Mao Zedong's view on the arts and literature by which arts in a socialist country should serve socialism.

As a party member who joined the Communists as early as 1941 in Yanan, the "sacred place" of the Chinese revolution, Mr He was with the Army and has always maintained his strong political stand. Yet he is also a professional poet.

With all these characteristics, Mr He is obviously the ideal choice to replace Mr Wang in looking after the culture field which is currently being criticised by the party's Central Committee as an area most seriously influenced by the socalled "bourgeois liberalisation."

Mr He was also among the few famous artists and officials in charge of cultural affairs who visited the martial law troops shortly after the bloody military crackdown on June 3-4.

He also participated in a number of seminars on culture organised to criticise former party chief Zhao Ziyang's negligence of political works in the fields of the arts and literature.

Against this, his predecessor Mr Wang said nothing to support the suppression of the democracy movement.

Yet the two share a similar background and characteristics—they were both persecuted cruelly during the Cultural Revolution but retained their loyalty to the party.

Outgoing resigned minister Mr Wang came to understand the feelings of artists through his own bitter experiences and, although he maintained the principle that arts should serve socialism, he also actively advocated more freedom for literature and the arts while in office.

Mr He, however, actively participated in the 1983-84 Anti-Spiritual Pollution Campaign which served as a stark reminder for many artists of their nightmare experiences during the Cultural Revolution.

Mr He severely criticised his teacher at Yanan, then a vice minister at the Propaganda Department, Mr Zhou Yang, for his promotion of humanitarianism in socialist literature and the arts which won him considerable popularity with many artists at the time.

Many people believed humanitarianism did not belong in capitalist arts and literature alone but also in socialist.

Many artists across the country disagreed with Mr He over this and he has since been regarded as a "leftist".

Mr He also supported the "anti-bourgeois liberalisation" campaign of 1986, but made few public comments as his popularity among artists dwindled.

However, although Mr He is widely considered a "leftist" he is viewed by some as a moderate among the conservatives. Mr He is an artist himself, after all, and is against a massive purge of intellectuals, even though he does not favour too much freedom for literary and artistic creation.

Mr He once refused to serve the Gang of Four when asked to write an article to praise the cultural line of Mao's widow Jiang Qing.

He achieved fame with his opera "The White-Haired Girl" written in the early 1940s when he was in Yanan. The opera tells the story of a peasant girl who was suppressed by a landlord and then took part in revolution after being liberated by the Communist Army.

"The White-Haired Girl" was very popular in areas liberated by the Communists and encouraged many peasants to join the revolution. The opera was made into a film during the early 1950s and won Mr He a Stalin Literary Award from the Soviet Union.

Another of his well-known works is his poem "Returning to Yanan" published in the early 1960s. Mr He once said that "our time and our people require us to put the task of fostering a new socialist generation as our (artists) first priority."

In the early 1980s, he urged artists not to over-publish works reflecting the bitter experiences of the Cultural Revolution because he thought too many bitter stories would make people pessimistic about the future.

Mr He has been vice-chairman of the Chinese Association of Writers, a member of the editorial committee of the authoritative magazine PLAYS AND POEMS, vice minister of the Ministry of Culture, and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Wan Li Attends Great Hall Celebration

OW1009055689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0535 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)—More than 1,000 people gathered here Saturday [9 September] in celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the completion of the Great Hall of the People, an important center for party and government activities.

Among those attending the simple yet warm celebrations were Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), and some vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee. Part of the grand building serves as the office building of the NPC, China's parliament.

The Great Hall of the People together with other nine similar grand ones, such as the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Museum of Chinese History facing it, the Beijing Railway Station, the Beijing Agricultural Exhibition Center, the Nationalities Palace of Culture, the China Art Gallery, the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, the Beijing Exhibition Center, were built in ten months before the eve of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic in October, 1959.

Wan Li was the commander-in-chief of the construction of the ten buildings.

The Great Hall of the people is composed of over 40 halls and lounges, of which 31 are named after China's 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Taiwan province, and are decorated in local styles.

The grand building was named as "the Great Hall of the People" by the late Chairman Mao Zedong.

Central Leaders View Liaoning Broadcast Tower

SK1209113589 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 September, viewing the transmission tower of Liaoning provincial television broadcasting station with interest were Wang Zhen, vice president of the state; Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and councilor of the State Council; Huang Zhen, member of the

Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wu Shaozu, minister of physical culture and sports, who were accompanied by Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Changchun, governor of the province; and Wang Wenyuan, vice governor of the province.

During their visit, these leading personnel ascended the bird's-eye hall of the tower by elevator and visited the revolving restaurant in it. They were also briefed by (Zhong Qilin), director of the Liaoning provincial radio and television broadcasting department, and (Li Kekang) and (Guo Zhongyi), deputy directors of the broadcasting department, on the construction operation and function of the transmission tower. These leading personnel also inquired with interest about the work and management of the provincial radio and television broadcasting stations and suggested that a good job should be done in managing the transmission tower which has been built with such a large amount of money. They also said it is necessary to make a good start in carrying out managerial affairs and to make efforts in improving service style and attitude. We should not only bring into play the role of the transmission tower in fulfilling the radio and television broadcasting undertakings and but also have the tower be a very good showcase for tourism.

Wang Renzhi Gives Speech in Inner Mongolia

HK0709135189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Aug 89 p 2

[XINHUA Report: "Wang Renzhi Inspects Nei Mongol, Calls for Adhering to Correct Political Orientation and Improving Results of Propaganda"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)—On 22 August, Wang Renzhi, director of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, gave a speech to responsible people of the propaganda department in Nei Mongol, stressing that the ideological front must firmly adhere to the correct political orientation and make efforts to improve the results of propaganda so as to fulfill the tasks in light of the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

From 17 to 22 August, Wang Renzhi made a 6-day inspection tour in Nei Mongol. He said: In his current inspection, he found that all sections of the propaganda department in Nei Mongol properly performed their duties when turmoil occurred in some areas and a counterrevolutionary rebellion broke out in Beijing. Practice has proved that the contingent of propaganda in this region is up to standard.

Wang Renzhi said: At present, the propaganda department and the ideological front are facing arduous tasks, and should fulfill the tasks according to the CPC central circular on strengthening the propaganda and ideological work. At present, the turmoil and revolt have been quelled, but some people among the masses still have

various confused ideas. It is still necessary to do a great deal of painstaking work. We must be soberly aware of this situation. The ideological problems exposed in the turmoil and revolt were in fact the consequences of the rampant spread of bourgeois liberalization. We should now make people realize that only the Communist Party can lead us to build a powerful and prosperous socialist China with civilization and democracy, and should gradually solve the problems in people's minds. The great significance of guiding people to correctly understand the nature of the recent incidents and the correctness of the central policies must not be belittled. If this issue is solved, many other issues can be more easily solved. Therefore, helping people approach the recent turmoil and revolt in line with the spirit of the fourth plenum and the spirit of Comrade Xiaoping's speech is a major task of far-reaching significance.

In his speech, Wang Renzhi stressed that the propaganda work must firmly adhere to the correct political orientation and must also achieve good results. Adhering to the correct political orientation is the most important requirement for our propaganda work. The propaganda department must implement the party's line, principles, and policies and must adhere to one center and two basic points. If any mistake is made in this regard, everything in the propaganda work will be guided to a wrong course. On the other hand, if we do not pay attention to the propaganda art, we will not be able to achieve the expected results. The propaganda department, as well as the theoretical, journalist, literary, and art circles, should firmly adhere to the correct political orientation and should also use attractive forms to educate the masses and achieve good results. Efforts must be made to ensure both sides.

Wang Renzhi stressed: The improvement of the overall environment should be combined with strengthening party construction and the ideological and political work at the grass-roots level. He said: If problems appear in the orientation of news coverage in the mass media or appear in the theoretical propaganda or literary and art propaganda, grass-roots units will be seriously affected. Efforts must be made to ensure a favorable overall environment or climate. Propaganda institutions and opinion media should provide healthy cultural products for the people and for society. At the same time, party construction and ideological work in grass-roots units must also be properly conducted.

Wang Renzhi pointed out: We can never shake a little bit of the current policy of uniting and relying on intellectuals and bringing their role into full play. We should believe that most intellectuals do support the party and socialism. Only a very small number of people stubbornly stuck to the position of bourgeois liberalization. Some intellectuals may be influenced by the trend of bourgeois liberalization and some erroneous theories. This is merely a problem in their understanding, and they will free themselves from the influence of the erroneous ideas through ideological education and

through their own rethinking. We believe that the intelligentsia will play a major role in the course of realizing the four modernizations and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. However, we must never show leniency toward those who stubbornly stuck to the position of bourgeois liberalization and who pursued conspiracies against the party and the government.

Any leniency toward them will violate the interests of the party and the people and will also violate the interests of most intellectuals. We should firmly carry out the party's policy of uniting and rely on intellectuals. However, the scum of the intelligentsia who conspired behind the scenes and agitated the masses openly in the turmoil and revolt played a very bad role, and they absolutely cannot represent China's intellectuals.

Wang Renzhi said: It is necessary to show loving care for intellectuals and encourage them to participate in social practice. Thus, they will have better knowledge about China's conditions and the people's lives. This demonstrates the party's loving care and trust for intellectuals. We seldom talked about this in the previous years, and we should give more encouragement to the intellectuals in this respect in the future.

Qiao Shi Attends Book Distribution Ceremony

OW1009134989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 6 Sep 89

[“Local News Broadcast Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)—A ceremony to mark the publication of a “Complete Book of the Laws of the People's Republic of China”—the first complete collection of laws in China—was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, and Wang Hanbin, vice chairmen of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, as well as several hundred well-known personages from the judicial circle in the capital attended the ceremony.

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Peng, premier of the State Council, extended congratulations on the publication of the book.

Collected in the book, which was published by the Jilin People's Publishing House, are laws and regulations currently in force and promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council since the founding of the PRC. There are 10 sections in the book; namely, the constitution, the criminal law, the criminal procedural law, the civil law, the civil procedural law, the marriage law, economic laws, administrative laws, administrative procedural laws, and international laws. The 5-million-character book contains 1,224 laws, regulations, and legal documents. Wang Huaiyan [3769 2037 1344], Gu Ming [7357 2494], Lin Zhun [2651 0402], and Sun

Wanzhong [1327 3834 6988] were the chief editors and Zhang Youyu, Tao Xijin [7118 1585 2516], Jia Qian [6328 3383], and Lin Hengyuan [2651 0077 0337] were advisers of the book.

Chen Junsheng Inspects Shanxi Farm Development

OW1009134789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 2 Sep 89

[From the “News and Press Review” program]

[Text] During a recent investigative tour of farmland development in Shanxi, State Councillor Chen Junsheng said: While developing new farmland, it is also necessary to strictly control population growth, instilling into the masses the idea of per capita arable land and educating them in using land sparingly. Leaders at various levels should attach great importance to and strengthen leadership over both the development of farmland and family planning.

During the tour, Chen Junsheng fully affirmed Shanxi's achievements in farmland development. He said: In strengthening leadership over agriculture, leaders at all levels should personally attend to the work, coordinating forces in different sectors of population to concentrate efforts on agricultural development. Agriculture should not be the work of a single sector, but should be promoted through concerted efforts by all sectors. Agriculture cannot be separated from all trades and professions, while every trade or profession needs the support of agriculture. Therefore, all trades and professions should work for the development of farmland, which is the foundation for developing agriculture.

Chen Junsheng said: The size of per capita farmland and effective utilization of existing farmland should be the criteria for evaluating the administrative records of leading cadres at all levels. Shanxi has already scored remarkable achievements in this aspect. All localities should learn from Shanxi's experience. Leaders at all levels should combine conservation of existing farmland, development of new farmland, and control of population growth as an integrated task. They are duty-bound to successfully carry out this task.

Paper Cites Deng Remarks on CPC Supervision

OW1009035489 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 89 p 3

[Article by Jiang Aidong (1203 1947 2639): “An Important Guarantee for Upholding and Improving Party Leadership—A Study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Exposition on Subjecting the Communist Party to Supervision”]

[Text] Subjecting the Communist Party to supervision is an outstanding idea of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who concentrated on expounding this idea in his speech at the Xian Cadres Conference in April 1957. The speech has been included as an article entitled “The Communist Party Must Accept Supervision” in the newly published

"Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1938-1965). Other articles in the book also give a profound explanation of this idea. Completely and correctly studying and understanding this idea will certainly help us uphold and improve party leadership, and take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization.

I. Subjecting the Communist Party to Supervision Facilitates Improvement of Our Own Leadership and Helps To Withstand the Tests of Governing the Country, Carrying Out Reform, and Opening to the Outside World

"The party and its members should accept supervision. This was stressed by the Eighth National CPC Congress." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1938-1965), page 258. Hereinafter, only the page number will be given in reference to this book.) As early as 1965, on behalf of the party Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping already solemnly announced in a report on the revision of the party constitution at the Eighth National CPC Congress: In addition to strengthening ideological education among party members, the party should also formulate appropriate regulations within the systems of the state and the party in order to exercise strict supervision over party organizations and members.

That the Communist Party should be subjected to supervision is determined by the party's special status. After the victory of the new democratic revolution, our party underwent a fundamental change in its status. The CPC became a ruling party, and played a leading role in all fields of the work of the country. Party organizations were established in all towns, counties, and districts; all the important enterprises; and all minority areas throughout the country. Most party members assumed leading posts in state organs and economic and cultural organizations, as well as civic groups. On the one hand, this provided an extremely favorable condition for the party to implement its own line, principles, and policies. On the other hand, we should also be aware of this question: "In China, who is most liable to commit serious mistakes? It is the Communist Party." (page 258) If the party leadership commits serious mistakes, the state will suffer serious setbacks in all fields of work, and the people will incur tremendous losses. Therefore, our party should be particularly alert and consciously accept supervision. By accepting supervision, "we will be more cautious and better informed, avoid ideological rigidity, and be less prone to onesidedness while viewing problems." (page 259) Conversely, if we refuse to accept supervision, and "work behind closed doors, or only flaunt our seniority, thinking that we have done enough, and if we fail to modestly listen to the opinions of the masses and non-party personages, we are bound to commit mistakes." (page 258) and the mistakes may not be easily corrected. On the other hand, being a ruling party is an objective factor that tends to generate a bureaucratic attitude, arrogance, and complacency among some party members, making them inclined to issue orders to the masses, even to the point of bullying and suppressing the masses. Some weak-willed people

will become corrupt. This also requires our party to consciously accept supervision; make the party members' actions conform to strict discipline, regulations, and work procedures; and promptly wipe out corrupt elements. Therefore, subjecting the Communist Party to supervision is dictated by the need to ensure that it will withstand the tests of being a ruling party.

As a ruling party, our party should withstand the tests of ruling the country. Now our party is leading the efforts to carry out reform and open to the outside world. So it should also withstand the tests of reform and opening to the outside world. On the one hand, the party should formulate and implement the correct line, principles and policies; on the other hand, it should prevent some party members from failing the tests, going astray, and becoming corrupt. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the guidance of a correct line, our party has scored achievements that have attracted worldwide attention. However, many new problems did arise in the course of reform and opening to the outside world. One problem is the considerable increase in the cases of corruption and laxity, which have seriously damaged our party's reputation, weakened the party's authority, and disrupted relations between the party and the masses. Our enemies at home and abroad have seized on this problem and vainly attempted to negate the party's leadership. This is exactly why our party needs to consciously accept supervision, tighten the restrictions over party members, especially those in the leading positions, resolutely eliminate corruption and other maladies, and strive to do well all the things of common concern to the people, so that it deserves to be called the ruling party and the leading core of reform and modernization in China.

II. Subjecting the Communist Party to Supervision Is Conducive To Overcoming 'Mass Democracy' and Improving Party Leadership

Since 1956, the trend of doing things in great haste and signs of rashness had prevailed in the country in carrying out socialist transformation and construction. Some bureaucratic maladies also menaced our actual work. In addition, the world had entered an eventful period. With all these factors prevailing, some people in China had gone on strike, boycotted classes, and taken to the streets to make trouble to realize their demands and practice the so-called "mass democracy." All this made our party ponder the issue of how to correctly understand and deal with the contradictions in a socialist society. In his 8 April 1957 article, entitled: "The Communist Party Must Accept Supervision," Deng Xiaoping said: We do not advocate the method of solving problems with "mass democracy." The practice of "mass democracy" is not good. However, there are always some people who extensively practice bureaucracy, and the masses need to vent their anger. Therefore, sometimes their trouble-making is unavoidable. The method we employ is this: We must find some places so that they can vent their anger, speak out freely, and lodge their complaints. Subjecting the Communist Party to supervision is aimed at letting the

masses regularly express their opinions. If their opinions are reasonable, we should accept them and do things according to such opinions. When it is impossible for us to do certain things, we must give an explanation. When their opinions are unreasonable, we must talk to them and try to bring them around.

These remarks made by Deng Xiaoping tell us the following:

1. The Communist Party of China welcomes the people to voice their criticisms and opinions on its work. It is willing to try every means to improve its own work and overcome its own shortcomings. It sincerely wants to do a good job in handling the contradictions among the people. However, we must avoid using the form of "mass democracy" to solve our problems, because this practice is not only useless in solving problems, but also prone to catastrophic consequences. "Hungary spent several years in regaining its strength after the mass democracy. It is the people who actually suffer. It will take several years for Poland to regain its strength due to mass democracy." (page 261) China's decade-long upheaval and the recent student unrest which later developed into a counterrevolutionary riot prove this point.

2. Subjecting the Communist Party to supervision is compatible with the practice against "mass democracy." The Communist Party consciously accepts supervision, and ensures that the people have the right and chance to express their views, make proposals, and criticize the party's work so that our party will pay even greater attention to its own existing problems and become even more determined to crush resistance in solving such problems. "After the masses vent their anger, the problems can be solved. Will mass democracy occur?" (page 261) If the party accepts the criticisms of the masses and improves its work, it will become healthier and purer, enjoy even higher prestige, and increase its combat effectiveness.

For some time, those who advocate bourgeois liberalization have talked a great deal about supervision and restraint under the pretext of improving party leadership. They have proceeded from abstract concepts, and drawn a parallel line between the single party system and dictatorship. They have vigorously promoted the "multiparty system" and the "pluralistic concept." Their main aim is to negate the leadership of the Communist Party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping believes: The Communist Party accepts supervision from three sides—the supervision from its own members, the supervision from the masses, and the supervision from democratic parties and nonparty personages. This concept can be regarded as the basic one in subjecting the Communist Party to supervision.

"To Communist Party members, the supervision by the party is the most direct." (page 258) Strict demands must be imposed on inner-party activities (including political, organizational, and other activities). This will ensure that all party members are regularly supervised by the

party and their healthy trends upheld and their erroneous practices criticized. Those who are placed under supervision include rank-and-file party members as well as party leaders at various levels. "The most important supervision over the leaders comes from the party committee itself, or the secretariat itself or the standing committee itself" (page 292), because the leaders do not meet with their superiors every day. Leaders at the same level know each other much better. The results of mutual supervision within the party committee may be even better. In addition, the supervision by the party's supervisory and organizational departments is also an important form of inner-party supervision. It is imperative that we pay attention to improving such a form of supervision and help it play its role well. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee had worked out the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" clearly listing the requirements in accepting supervision from the party and the masses and prohibiting the seeking of privileges. However, there still exist the problems of a lack of strict demands on party life and a strong sense of responsibility among party members to provide inner-party supervision and the problem of clogged supervisory channels. We must pay particular attention to such problems and try to solve them.

We should exercise supervision within the party and also have the masses and nonparty personages exercise supervision over our party. Supervision by the masses cannot be replaced. "It is better to have, rather than not to have, supervision by the masses, which will make us more careful." (page 259) Supervision by the masses can prevent some people from abusing the party's prestige and the powers at their disposal, and will help arouse the masses' enthusiasm. We should know that "the masses will show tolerance and seldom complain if they take part in something that meets with difficulties or goes wrong later on." (page 260) Only when tens of millions of people get involved in political affairs will it be possible to resolve discontent and promote coordinated development of the society. To ensure supervision by the masses, concrete regulations and measures should be formulated. In his article "The Communist Party Should Accept Supervision," Deng Xiaoping maintained that in addition to successfully holding the meetings of the people's congresses and political consultative conferences at all levels, factories should enhance the role of the workers' congress and correct the administrative leaders' idea that "it is more comfortable to give orders and more convenient to make arbitrary decisions and act accordingly." In rural areas, it is necessary to oppose those cadres who vigorously practice commandism under the pretext of responding to the party's call. Schools should bring out the role of the teachers' union and the students' society. In no way should these organizations exist in name only without any substance. What should the party do to foster closer ties with the masses and consciously accept supervision by the masses? Today, this is still a problem that obliges us to earnestly make explorations in order to arrive at a solution. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea

mentioned above provides an important inspiration to us. We should strive to make explorations in practice and develop some fully effective forms of supervision, democratic procedures, and organizational setups.

Consciously accepting the supervision by the democratic parties and groups is also essential to the Communist Party as a ruling party. Inheriting the historical achievement of the people's democratic united front during the period of democratic revolution, a political situation of multiparty cooperation under the CPC's leadership took shape after the founding of new China. All the democratic parties and groups look upon the political consultative conference as an organizational setup for them to maintain contacts with one another and play their roles in common. Each of them has its own independent organizational structure, and together they have played an important role in formulating major principles and policies of the state. In April 1956, in his famous speech "On the Ten Major Relationships," Mao Zedong summed up the relationship between the CPC and the democratic parties and groups as a relationship characterized by "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision." At that time, quite a few people in the Communist Party did not comprehend this and failed to realize its usefulness. Deng Xiaoping maintained that it is better for all people rather than some people to work out ideas. The Communist Party views problems from one angle; democratic parties and groups can view problems and work out ideas from another angle. Hence, more problems can be reflected upon, which will help us make up our mind, and formulate more suitable principles and policies. Even if mistakes have occurred, we can correct them more easily. (page 261) Therefore, consciously accepting supervision by the democratic parties and groups is of tremendous advantage to the Communist Party. In the past 40 years, since the founding of new China, the democratic parties and groups have advanced hand in hand and experienced common ordeals with our party. Now they have all become political alliances of socialist workers with whom they maintain contacts as well as patriots who support socialism. They maintain good ties with the masses, and have profound ideas about the current social ills. We should continue to apply the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," and create more favorable conditions for the democratic parties and groups to take part in government affairs. This will enable them to play a greater role in managing state affairs by offering suggestions for making policy decisions on major issues, and will more fully reflect the rational opinions and needs of their members and the masses with whom they maintain contacts so as to make concerted efforts to manage state affairs well.

In short, our party will be able to successfully lead national construction, as it led revolution to victory in the past, as long as it pays attention to and consciously accepts supervision from all quarters, rather than adopting bureaucratic airs in dealing with the masses, assuming a sectarian attitude in treating nonparty personages, and handling matters in a subjective manner. In

this respect, Deng Xiaoping said: Whether the Communist Party is qualified for leadership or not depends on our party itself. It does not matter whether the people recognize it or not. "If you are qualified, even if the people do not think so, you are still qualified. If you are not qualified, even if the people think you are qualified, you are still unqualified." (page 262) This remark is plain, meaningful, and moving indeed. Today we should make great efforts to ensure success in party building, and be determined to crack down on corruption and build a clean government. Therefore, earnestly studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition on subjecting the Communist Party to supervision is of unusually great significance.

Song Ping Stresses Party Building at Colleges

*HK1209060189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
1 Sep 89 p 1*

[Report: "Song Ping Meets Responsible Persons of Some Institutions of Higher Learning in Beijing"]

[Text] Song Ping, standing committee member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the Central Organization Department, recently held a forum of party committee secretaries and presidents of some institutions of higher learning in Beijing. The comrades attending the forum suggested ways and means for strengthening party building in institutions of higher learning.

The comrades attending the forum believed that the first thing to do to strengthen party building in institutions of higher learning is to have a correct estimate of the grim situation facing party building in universities and colleges in recent years. Wang Xuezhen, secretary of Beijing University party committee, said that we should not underestimate the corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalization on the ranks of party members, the influence of the turmoil and rebellion on party building in universities and colleges, and the adverse influence resulting from Comrade Zhao Ziyang's weakening party leadership and work in recent years. Fang Fukang, president of Beijing Teachers' University, said that we should also have a correct estimate of the influence of external hostile forces. Both Wuer Kaixi and Liu Xiaobo belonged to our university. Wuer Kaixi actually trembles when he speaks in public and he failed in the examinations for three subjects. Later, a person of a foreign broadcasting company specially taught him how to answer questions concerning his failure in examinations, when to pause while addressing the public, when to raise his voice, and when to stop for public applause. He was quick to learn. He also learned how to tell lies and practice double-dealing.

Many comrades pointed out that party committees of institutions of higher learning play a political leadership role in schools. They should exercise overall leadership over ideological and political work, cadres, trade unions, youth leagues, student unions, and mass organizations.

Proceeding from China's reality, Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the Beijing Agriculture University party committee, said that the system of the president assuming sole responsibility under party committee leadership is suitable for China's universities and colleges. The system of the president assuming sole responsibility practiced in our university 2 years ago was actually tantamount to "one man having the say." There was no room for the party committee. For example, the party committee secretary had no right to meddle in the assessing of titles. But when problems occurred, the party committee had work to do. The party's political leadership should be guaranteed by organizational leadership. Otherwise, party leadership will exist in name only when it is weakened and has become part-time work.

Many comrades pointed out that ideological and political work in universities and colleges requires a stable contingent of selected political workers. The situation of party cadres in institutions of higher learning, including those who have not set their minds on ideological and political work, and a lack of successors merit attention.

To strictly administer the party, the comrades attending the forum believed that it is necessary to be resolute and to take real action. Li Wenhui, secretary of the Chinese People's University party committee, said that to strictly administer the party, it is necessary to check every link starting from organizational development. Some comrades are worried that they might make "leftist" mistakes in being too strict. Such worries are unnecessary. The main problem is that we have been too relaxed rather than too strict. Li Yijin, secretary of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages, said that the quality of party members in universities and colleges has declined in recent years. Laxity and confusion are serious within the party. Very few people are now interested in stressing lofty ideals and faith. Some of those who went too far in the turmoil on this occasion are actually party members. Instead of merely relying on ideological education, we must be determined to consolidate the ranks of party members.

Many comrades pointed out that the confusion in inner-party thinking was closely related to the confusion in theory and propaganda. As the disturbance has subsided, it is necessary to take note of clarifying the facts. Li Wenhui said that the theoretical circles have been thrown into confusion and spread rumors in recent years, producing an adverse influence. Some people proposed that party work should be "transformed," while others asserted that the purpose of reform is to restrain the party's powers.

Some also set party spirit against the people's spirit. Fang Huijian, secretary of Qinghua University party committee, said that literary and art works threw mud at the party and its cadres, playing the role of vilifying the party. Fang Fukang said that the relations between the party and the youth league and between the party and the trade unions have been confused. Each stressed that it represented the interests of the masses, as if the party

could no longer represent the people. Some people even suspected the nature of the party as the vanguard of the working class and insisted on transforming and weakening the party and political work.

The comrades attending the forum held that socialist universities and colleges should combine teaching with education. Fang Huijian said that the hostile forces at home and abroad are trying to win the younger generation away from us and entice young people into evil-doing. The party-member lecturers of universities and colleges should pay particular attention to training students who adhere to the correct political orientation. Many young lecturers have been sent abroad to engage in advanced studies. Influenced by foreign ways of life, some unconsciously and indiscriminately applied to China what they learned from abroad. Fang Fukang said that China has a large number of students studying abroad. In the years ahead, we will continue to send students abroad. We should conduct work among them through various ways and means and also make proper arrangements for them to return.

Comrade Song Ping spoke at the forum. He pointed out that party leadership is necessary to carry out the socialist modernization program with Chinese characteristics. To uphold party leadership, it is necessary to first build the party well. Universities and colleges have been in the forefront of the struggle to check turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Party organizations and members of universities and colleges have withstood the severe test. All universities and colleges should sum up experience and commend the party organizations, members, and workers who behaved well in the struggle. We have won the victory. However, we paid a huge cost and gained a great deal of experience. Everyone must think about the question of how universities and colleges should carry out party work in the years ahead. This is necessary. Practice has proved that it is not easy to topple our party from the outside. It can only enhance party unity. However, it would be dangerous to topple our party from within. Party organizations of universities and colleges occupy an important position and play an essential role in all fields of work of institutions of higher learning. It is necessary to seize the opportune moment to strengthen party building. From which aspects should we start to do this work well? This question merits attention.

It is necessary to fundamentally sum up experience, draw a lesson, and strengthen party building, Song Ping said. We must resolutely eliminate corruption, foster a good party style, and win the trust of the people. The CPC Central Committee has taken a lead in this regard. Leaders at all levels should start from themselves and do some practical things. On this question, we should have a sense of urgency and crisis. Unless we bestir ourselves, there will be no hope for the party.

Song Ping stressed that the fundamental task of the institutions of higher learning is to train successors to the socialist cause with socialist consciousness and with

scientific and cultural knowledge. He urged teachers and educators to instruct their students to support party leadership and take the socialist road in addition to teaching them professional knowledge. The antagonistic forces at home and abroad and those who stubbornly cling to bourgeois liberal values are doing their utmost to win the younger generation away from us. The hostile forces abroad are dispatching agents to China to carry out activities among students. Some offenders who fled the country have set up reactionary organizations in an attempt to exert influence on China. Therefore, we should never lose our guard and should keep a clear head. Our universities and colleges must never train our own "gravediggers."

Song urged party organizations to pay due attention to ideological and political work among teachers and students. They should be confident in doing ideological work and speak with perfect assurance. Facts have proved that speaking with perfect assurance can produce better results.

Finally, Song Ping said: We should pay attention to the work of party organizations of institutions of higher learning as it is very important and arduous. The personages in universities and colleges in charge of party work should work hard and enhance their prestige. Through their own efforts, they should build up their image and establish their position in the course of the struggle and work.

Commentator Urges Political Work in Universities

HK0809121189 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No 34, 21 Aug 89 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Earnestly Strengthen Ideological and Political Work in Universities and Colleges"]

[Text] Universities and colleges throughout the country have begun their new term one after another. In the new term, it is an urgent and important task of various universities and colleges to earnestly strengthen ideological and political work, and education in the four cardinal principles for young students, and to take a clear-cut stand to oppose bourgeois liberalization. This is an important guarantee for various universities and colleges to implement the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and strengthen their resolve to promote education along the socialist orientation.

What kind of people should be trained? This has always been a fundamental problem in our educational field. For a period of time in the past, due to the fact that we relaxed our ideological and political work, some people failed to clearly understand, or put forward muddled views on this fundamental problem. The educational guiding principle they pursued neglected all-around development of the moral, intellectual, and physical qualities of those who are educated. They placed intellectual qualities ~~above~~ everything else. In some universities and colleges, those who stubbornly persisted in bourgeois liberalization openly made use of forums, or

"saloons" to spread sociological theories of the bourgeoisie, and wantonly uttered remarks on opposing the party, socialism, and Marxism to poison the thinking of our young students. This enabled various fallacies and the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization to spread unchecked, and anarchism and egotism to run rampant. Instead of concealing themselves, some illegal organizations came out into the open and frenziedly carried out their activities. Student unrest developed into turmoil, and finally into counterrevolutionary rebellion. The party and the state have suffered great losses because of all this.

This bitter lesson and harsh facts have enabled us to fully realize that since universities and colleges are important places for training talented personnel for socialist modernization, they must naturally put ideological and political work in the first place, and stick to the correct political orientation. In other words, education must serve socialism, and adhere to the socialist orientation. They must use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to educate students, and train architects and successors of the socialist cause. We must on no account train people who oppose the party leadership and socialism. This is a basic principle of educational work. On this matter of principle, we must not be vague, waver, or yield.

To strengthen ideological and political work in universities and colleges, we must, first of all, give prominence to the focal point of upholding the four cardinal principles, and opposing bourgeois liberalization. Unlike other sectors responsible for manufacturing material products, universities and colleges are entrusted with the task of training talented personnel. Those who stubbornly persisted in the stand of bourgeois liberalization have always regarded universities and colleges, and young students in particular, as their main targets of attack. It is their favorite tactics to carry out their infiltration through spreading and disseminating bourgeois liberalization to train the so-called "democratic individualists," and to win over people of the younger generation. Confronted with the struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion, and the task of truly enabling universities and colleges to resist the corrosion of the bourgeois ideology and other decadent ideology, and turning universities and colleges into a powerful front for building socialist spiritual civilization, we must uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization, so that teaching, administration, and services in our universities and colleges will be based on political integrity of those who are educated. We must not give any opportunity for the spread of bourgeois liberalization. Only thus can we truly ensure the good political qualities of those who are trained.

While carrying out ideological and political work in universities and colleges, we must have a well-defined object in mind, and integrate our work with the practical reality of our teaching and students' thinking. From the current events we can see very clearly that some young students are unfamiliar with our national conditions.

that their concept on democracy and legal system was confused and blunted, and that they lacked the spirit of hard struggle.

In light of the ideological reality of these students, it is necessary for us to explain to them through education in patriotism and socialism that political "multi-party system" and economic "privatization" do not work, and to help them foster Marxist world outlook, so that they understand that "without the Communist Party, there would be no new China," and that "only socialism can save China." Through education in socialist democracy and socialist legal system, we must explain to them the Marxist basic viewpoints of democracy, freedom, human rights, and so on. We must help them foster the consciousness as citizens of a socialist country, carry out their duties, and exercise their rights as citizens. Through education in carrying out independent and arduous struggle, we must explain to them that ours is a poor country which is in the initial stage of socialism, so that they understand that long-term and strenuous efforts are needed to build a modern socialist power. We must help students acquire a spirit of sharing weal and woe with the party and the people, and of building enterprises through arduous efforts. After receiving the education, our young students will love their motherland, understand our national conditions, observe discipline and law, and acquire the skills for serving the people in the interest of building a prosperous and powerful socialist motherland.

The key to organizationally and institutionally ensuring good ideological and political work in universities and colleges lies in giving play to the leadership and nucleus role of the party organizations. The duty of the party committees in universities and colleges is to exercise political leadership. They must, first of all, stick to the correct political orientation of universities and colleges, and do well the ideological, political work of the entire universities and colleges. It is necessary to establish a capable contingent of political workers. Ideological and political education is a kind of learning with strong theoretical policy, ideological and practical character. It is also a professional and skillful work. We must respect the status of the cadres in charge of political work, confer professional titles on them, and continuously enhance their political quality, theoretical accomplishment, and capability in practical work. Cadres responsible for political work in universities and colleges must be good at studying the psychology of students, understanding ideological trends in the society, keeping abreast with ideological tendencies of students, and overcoming their rigid and oversimplified working method. They must work in full cooperation with the broad masses of teaching staffs and students to vividly and effectively promote ideological and political work in universities and colleges.

Our universities and colleges are facing a very strenuous task for providing ideological and political education. At present, our main task is to organize the broad masses of teaching staffs and students to conscientiously study the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC

Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech, firmly adhere to the correct political orientation, and help the broad masses of students to soberly think of the past, sum up experiences and lessons, and enhance their ideological understanding.

On the ideological front, the struggle for winning over the successors will exist for a long time. The task of training people of the younger generation who love the motherland, and are faithful to the people, and determined to make contributions to socialist cause cannot be completed overnight. Only by earnestly strengthening ideological and political work in universities and colleges, and persisting in doing so for a long time can we achieve success.

Team To Probe University Ideological Education

HK0709021789 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 7 Sep 89 p 7

[By Cheung Po-ling in Beijing]

[Text] China's highest advisory body will send a team into university campuses in Beijing to probe their ideological education, in an attempt to prevent future student unrest.

The four-month investigation launched by the Education and Culture Committee under the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) started last week.

Some 30 committee members including Mr Ding Shisun, who recently retired as president of Beijing University, would try to find out why students' ideological discipline immensely weakened in recent years.

The investigation will centre on about 10 universities including Beijing University, Qinghua University and Beijing Normal University—all hotbeds of pro-democracy movements.

In an interview with THE HONGKONG STANDARD, Mr He Naixin, secretary of the committee, said the team had finished the first stage of work by listening to reports from the State Education Commission, the party's Propaganda Department and the Communist Youth League.

Chinese authorities have identified neglect of ideological education had given rise to bourgeois liberalisation and the subsequent nationwide student movement.

University students are now obliged to attend hours of political study each week to "rectify" their incorrect attitude and mistakes.

As a pilot scheme, first-year students of Beijing University this year will have to undergo compulsory military training for 12 months.

CPPCC's investigation is also an attempt to identify problems of university administration regarding ideological education.

"In a research on education expenditure and teachers' working conditions last year, our committee found a general neglect of political study among students," Mr He said.

He said the attendance of political classes was poor and those who were present were passive.

From next week, the CPPCC team will go to campuses and hold discussions with school management, cadres, teachers and students to canvass views and suggestions.

"After we gather all the information, we will analyse and compile a report to the central government," Mr He said.

But a Beijing-based educator who preferred not to be named said the investigation was "window-dressing".

"Everyone knows why students staged such massive protests. The reasons are simple and obvious," he said.

"It is impossible for them to gain any insight... People in the campuses won't talk," the educator said.

Mr He said his committee understood the student movement should not be attributed solely to the defective education system.

Corrupt influences by obscene publications and other improper cultural activities were also blamed.

He said his committee would also investigate the country's cultural and artistic activities.

"The committee would examine situations in Guangzhou, the first city to implement the reform and open door policies, and Shanghai, the country's hub of cultural activities," he said.

Mr He also said the committee would work together with CPPCC members from the two cities when conducting the survey.

He said the committee hoped to make some useful recommendations by the end of the year.

Teachers Urged To Educate Students in Communism

OW1009134689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1230 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese teachers should educate students in Communist ideal, morality and sense of discipline while passing on knowledge, the "GUANGMING DAILY" said today.

In an editorial to mark China's "Teachers' Day", the intellectual-oriented paper described the education in communism as a "sacred duty" for teachers and "glorious mission" the Communist Party and the people have entrusted them.

The paper noted that in recent years the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization—a trend that negates socialism and the leadership of the Communist Party—had gone rampant and had great influence on schools, especially higher learning institutions.

It stressed that schools' rostrums are granted by the party and the people. The people's teachers can only disseminate Marxist theory, communist ideology and scientific knowledge at the rostrums. By no means can they spread ideology of bourgeois liberalization.

The paper urged teachers to raise strict requirements and exercise strict management over students, which means responsibility for both students and the state.

To carry out their duty and set good examples for students, teachers should put the resolute political orientation first, earnestly study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and have noble morality and values.

During the social disturbances in the April-June period, many teachers were good and loyal to the party and the socialist motherland. In colleges and universities, some teachers who had incorrect remarks or deeds should voluntarily review their thinking and distinguish right from wrong so as to obtain students' love again and lead them to march in correct direction.

The editorial also advocated that people from all walks of life should respect teachers, teachers' social status should be raised steadily and their welfare should be improved.

Forum Stresses Improved Marxist Teaching

OW1009061589 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 16 Aug 89 p 3

[Report by Liu Baoguan (0491 5508 6034)]

[Excerpts] The editorial department of JIAOXUE YU YANJIU [TEACHING AND STUDIES] under the Chinese People's University, the Philosophical Society of Beijing, and other units held a forum on 28 July to "oppose bourgeois liberalization and raise the quality in the teaching of Marxist theories." More than 30 teachers of theory from Beijing's colleges and universities pointed out that to put to right the guiding principle of teaching, it is necessary to raise the quality of theoretical teaching, firmly oppose bourgeois liberalization, allow Marxism to dominate classes, and train a new generation of people who firmly support socialism, while keeping in mind that the working class and the bourgeoisie are locked in a fight for successors.

The forum participants pointed out: Tendencies of negating Marxism have existed for a long time in theoretical research, theoretical propaganda, and theoretical teaching. Some supporters of bourgeois liberalization have openly said that Marxism is "outdated," charging

that whoever upholds Marxism is a "rigid," "conservative" person. [passage omitted]

The participants said: To improve theoretical teaching in colleges and universities, it is necessary to restudy Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, pay special attention to studying the classical works of Marxism, master the theoretical weapon, and increase the ability to distinguish bourgeois liberalization. Meanwhile, it is necessary to adopt measures for thorough-going reform to rid various college departments of bourgeois liberalization, earnestly promote scientific research, criticize convincingly and analytically points of view involving liberalization, expound the basic doctrines of Marxism, and clarify correct and erroneous theories. In criticizing points of view involving liberalization, it is essential to draw a line between political issues and academic ones. [passage omitted]

In implementing the teaching principle of integrating theory with practice, it is necessary to know what students are thinking about. Measures should be taken to correct tendentious problems of ideology and understanding among students. [passage omitted] It is necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward Western theories and pay attention to learning from their good parts and criticizing and resisting their erroneous viewpoints.

The forum participants suggested: To improve theoretical research, propaganda, and teaching in universities and colleges, it is necessary to establish a large contingent of Marxist theorists composed of elderly, middle-aged, and young people. To achieve this goal, the following must be guaranteed: First, it is necessary to maintain a proper number of teachers and researchers of political theory; second, it is necessary to raise the social status of teachers of political theory in order to increase their sense of responsibility and duty; third, it is necessary to set up a training center to train young teachers on a rotational basis in order to raise their political and professional quality, thereby solving the urgent shortage of political teachers; fourth, it is necessary to train more theorists in order to thoroughly solve the problem of lack of successors to teachers of political theory.

Commentary Condemns Official 'Wining, Dining'

*OW1209051089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1206 GMT 11 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)—Commentary: "We Must Make Serious Efforts To Stop the Trend of Wining and Dining."

Recently the central authorities have been putting particular stress on the question of ensuring clean government and fighting corruption. One of the important questions involved here is to prohibit cadres of the party, government, business, and institutional units from using their authority to squander public funds on wining and dining. The masses are very unhappy about such a

practice by cadres and have called "public servants" who indulge in banqueting day and night "wining and dining cadres."

From October 1987 to October 1988 Chengbei Township in Anhui's Taihe County spent more than 14,200 yuan of public funds on wining and dining and other entertainment activities. Township cadres wined almost everyday. Of the 365 parties they held, 75 were for their own entertainment. One would be amazed at the kind of excuses they invent in order to wine and dine.

According to information obtained, between 25 billion yuan and 30 billion yuan of public funds were spent on wining and dining throughout the country in 1987, accounting for about 13 percent of the country's revenue in that year or about half of the 55.3 billion yuan spent on institutional consumption. This amount is equivalent to 3.15 million metric tons of rolled steel, 2.64 billion cubic meters of timber, 1,248 metric tons of cement, two aircraft carriers, or more than 50 fighter planes. This trend of wining and dining not only consumes huge amounts of funds for the country's construction but also destroys, amidst the mutual toasting, the Communist Party's work style of plain living and hard struggle. Some cadres even fall into the abyss of crime in the course of wining and dining. People do not exaggerate when they call wining and dining a practice which leads to the destruction of families and the decline of a country.

The fundamental cause of the continuous practice of wining and dining despite repeated warnings is the lack of serious efforts. Recently Jiangxi Province achieved quick results after using tough measures against wining and dining. Their method was to start with the leaders. To promote the building of clean government, it will not do to stop at doing only "lip service"; the leaders must "actually do" it. In contrast with past flexible regulations which can be stretched in all directions, the current regulations are clear and specific on banning wining and dining. In the past, they advocated "four dishes of vegetables or meat and one bowl of soup" without specifying quantity or quality. Their current regulations specifically stipulate a system of sharing meals with each other, having only one dish of vegetables or meat and one bowl of soup. In addition, it is stipulated that there shall be no more than three kinds of materials in one dish, and that there shall be no costly material. The use of public funds to purchase cigarettes, liquor, soft drinks, and fruit to serve guests or hosts is prohibited. No "welcome" or "send-off" parties are allowed. No person is allowed to participate in a party to entertain main guests, under whatever excuse. Their regulations contain strict, specific penalties against violators. Wining and dining in violation of discipline is not tolerated. Violations are dealt with promptly. No one is unpunished in the name of "just this once." In just 3 months, more than 100 "wining and dining cadres" were sternly dealt with in Jiangxi Province. The masses all have ease of mind after seeing the new trend in curbing wining and dining.

Progress Cited in Environmental Work

OW1109141089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1336 GMT 11 Sep 89

[“Roundup: ‘Brake Put on Environment Decline’”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—After many years of effort China has succeeded in putting a check on environmental decline while enjoying economic growth.

Since 1980, the annual gross national product has more than doubled, but the discharge volume of waste has been brought under control; the volume of waste water, gases and solids per unit of GNP has continued to decrease.

In the early 1950s, there were only 100,000 industrial enterprises on the mainland of China, but now there are over 400,000.

Lack of consciousness of environmental protection led to serious pollution and ecological damage from the 1960s on.

This caused the nation economic losses worth billions of dollars annually.

In 1973, environmental protection for the first time entered the agenda of the central government, when a national meeting was held to cope with the problem.

Since 1981, environmental protection has been listed in the national plans for economic and social development.

The government has ordered major pollution sources to clean up their acts in the past ten years, and now 95 percent of large and medium-sized enterprises have installed waste-processing equipment.

To improve the quality of air and water in cities, more than 10,000 enterprises have been forced to close down or move away because they were polluting the urban environment.

Meanwhile, 481 nature reserves with a total area of over 200,000 sq k have been set up in order to preserve forests, grasslands, rare animals and plants, and mineral resources.

Despite all this, environmental pollution is still a problem that needs tackling and poses a continuing challenge to the Chinese Government in the 1990s.

More Memorials Receive Special Protection

OW1009084889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0758 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has decided to put 36 more constructions built on memory of revolutionary martyrs under special protection. China's leading newspaper “PEOPLE'S DAILY” reported today.

The State Council, China's highest governing body, approved a circular about this on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the paper said.

The circular issued by the Ministry of Civil Affairs required the local governments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities to put special signs for the protection of the memorial constructions put up nationwide.

The 36 memorial constructions include cemeteries, sculptures and monuments.

NPC Adopts Resolution on Basic Law Consultation

HK1309011989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Sep 89 p 1

[XINHUA report: “NPC Standing Committee Adopts Resolution on Extending the Period for Soliciting Opinions on Draft Hong Kong Basic Law”]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)—Resolution adopted by the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee on extending the period for soliciting opinions on the (Draft) Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the end of October (approved on 4 September, 1989):

At the suggestion of Ji Pengfei, chairman of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee, the Ninth Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee decided to extend the period for soliciting opinions on “The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (Draft)” to the end of October, 1989.

Development of Ethnic Minority Areas Viewed

OW1109154089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1344 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—Great changes have taken place in China's ethnic minority areas over the past 40 years.

According to an official from the State Statistics Bureau, the total industrial and agricultural output value of the ethnic minority areas has increased from 3.66 billion yuan in 1949 to 109.2 billion yuan in 1988.

Industrial production has also greatly developed in these areas, where agriculture and animal husbandry have long been the mainstays. Total industrial output value has reached 68.6 billion yuan.

Over the past 40 years, a total of 141.7 billion yuan has been invested in capital construction in ethnic minority areas and 37,000 industrial enterprises have been built.

The output of iron and steel has now reached 2.91 million tons, output of coal surpasses 100 million tons, and electricity generated is 55.3 billion kWh.

Transportation has also been improved in minority areas, many of which had no modern transport prior to 1949. A total of 12,700 kilometers of railways and 277,000 kilometers of highways have been built in the country's ethnic minority areas. Domestic and international airlines now serve the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

Consumer goods such as TV sets, recorders, cameras, sewing machines and bikes now sell well on local markets in ethnic minority areas. Last year, the total volume of retail sales in ethnic minority areas reached 68.2 billion yuan, 18 times what it was in 1952.

Herdsman have benefited greatly from the open door policy adopted in 1978. The per capita income for herdsmen in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is now 850 yuan.

Vocational Education Produces Skilled Personnel

*OW1209080889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0555 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)—Vocational education is playing a more and more important role in training qualified personnel for social and economic development in China.

In the past 40 years, about 15.55 million students have graduated from vocational schools. "CHINA DAILY" reported today.

Vocational schools, designed for students who failed or were unwilling to go to senior high school, emerged as a key component in the nation's educational structure since the reform began in 1978.

This year, more than 40 percent of China's senior middle school students are receiving vocational training.

The newspaper said engineering vocational schools used to take the lion's share of students. But the number of agricultural, commercial, service industries and financial and economic schools have increased since 1979.

For example, there were 164 financial and economic vocational schools nationwide in 1976, enrolling 45,900 students, and figures rose to 548 and 338,200 respectively in 1988.

There were 6,642 agricultural vocational schools throughout the country in 1988, which are proved to be a great help in lifting farmers out of poverty.

Li Tieying, minister in charge of the State Education Commission, was quoted as saying that vocational training was a key link in developing the country's education.

He said China would run several hundred high-level vocational schools in the immediate future through remoulding the existing special and technical secondary schools.

The minister called for efforts to establish a system of junior, middle and senior-level vocational education that combines with the work of eliminating illiteracy.

Science & Technology

Aerospace Industry To Expand Satellite Program

*OW1409131389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 14 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—China is launching an ambitious program to expand and update its space industry, the Aerospace Industry Ministry announced here today.

As part of the endeavor, the Chinese aerospace industry is manufacturing four satellites—one for telecommunications, two for weather forecasts and another for earth resources surveys. They will be launched into space in the 1990s.

According to a spokesman of the Aerospace Industry Ministry, among the satellites, the powerful "Dongfanghong 3" telecommunications satellite, which is expected to be launched in 1992, will be equipped with 24 transponders.

The two meteorological satellites will be sent into solar-synchronous and geosynchronous orbits. They are expected to make accurate forecasts of potentially disastrous weather to meteorological stations on the earth.

The natural resources satellite is now being jointly manufactured by China and Brazil and is expected to be launched in the mid-1990s.

Meanwhile, China is also manufacturing three carrier rockets of the "Long-March" series, which will have a more powerful launching capacity. With these carrier rockets put into operation in the early 1990s, China will be able to satisfy all needs of domestic and foreign clients to launch any kind of satellite.

According to the spokesman, China has put space technology on top of the country's high-tech development agenda and hopes to solidify the foundation for a more rapid expansion of the industry in the 21st century.

He said that China has in recent years focused its attention on the manufacturing of more applied satellites for meteorological use, telecommunications, resources survey and marine undertakings to sustain the development of economic growth.

However, he said, the space industry will have to continue to be self-reliant while actively co-operating with advanced countries.

After 40 years of intensive development through self-reliance, China's space technology has come of age and entered a new phase of large-scale application.

China had successfully launched 25 satellites by the end of 1988. And the satellites have played an important role in the development of the country's economy, national defense, science, education and culture.

It has also mastered the technology required to launch several satellites on one carrier rocket and the technique of retrieval. The 11 return satellites, for instance, were safely recovered as expected, with a success rate of 100 percent.

The country now also boasts a comprehensive network of satellite research, manufacture and production, coupled with four launching sites. The four include the Jiuquan site in Gansu Province, northwest China; the Xichang site in Sichuan Province, southwest China; the Taiyuan site in Shanxi Province, north China; and the Hainan site on Hainan Island.

With marked progress, China has established itself as one of the world's most advanced countries in space technology, especially in the fields of satellite launching and recovery, measurement and control, and carrier rockets.

In recent years, China has made a rapid debut in the international satellite market.

In November 1987, only three years after China had announced satellite services for international customers, the Chinese launcher won its first contract, a deal to launch a posts and telecommunications satellite for the Swedish Space Co. in 1991 with its "Long-March 2 carrier rocket".

The second deal was made last November. The Chinese will launch a telecommunications satellite for the Ausat Co. of Australia in 1991 under a contract concluded by China and the Hughes Aircraft Company of the United States.

In March this year, China won its third contract, under which it will launch the "Asiasat 1" space satellite into geostationary transfer orbit in April 1990 for the Asia Satellites Telecommunications Co., Ltd.

Paper Reviews Biotechnology Achievements

OW1509064689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0610 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—China has successfully developed 50 biotechnology projects in the past three years, the "GUANGMING DAILY" reported today.

Eight of the new research achievements have already gone into mass production and another 12 may go into production in the near future, the paper reported.

The genetically engineered vaccine for Hepatitis B surface antigen is one of the most important biotechnological projects in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990). About 10 percent of the 1.1 billion people in China are carriers of the virus.

The Institute of Virology of the Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine and the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry have completed and evaluated the results of small-scale tests of the vaccine and will complete two pilot production projects by the end of 1990. When the vaccine projects go into full production, China will have an annual capacity of 20-30 million doses.

The Institute of Virology of the Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine has also produced and clinically tested A-D interferon and expects to finish a pilot production project for interferon by the end of next year. The production of interferon will have an annual output value of 700 million yuan.

The Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica and the North China Pharmaceutical Factory have jointly completed a production project for penicillin acylase, freeing China from the need to import the substance.

The Institute of Microbiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has succeeded in developing a tobacco plant resistant to mosaic virus. If the new variety of tobacco is widely cultivated it could cut annual losses by 700 million yuan.

Physicist Recalls Nuclear Weapons Development

OW1409151589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1117 GMT 14 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—Excitement aroused by the explosion of China's first atomic bomb 25 years ago has long since died down, but Professor Qian Sanqiang, who was largely responsible for the project, still gets emotional when he recalls the history of the development of China's nuclear weapons.

The 76-year-old Chinese nuclear physicist, who had served as vice-minister of nuclear industry during the crucial stage of the development of China's nuclear weapons in the 1950s and 1960s, is internationally known as China's "Oppenheimer" for his leading role in pioneering China's nuclear technology and establishing China's nuclear industry.

China started its research in nuclear science and technology in November 1949 when it established the Institute of Modern Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences with Professor Qian as director.

In the early 1950s, China's first nuclear institute, which was located in a small courtyard in downtown Beijing, had only a dozen researchers, including experimental physicist Wang Ganchang and theoretical physicist Peng Huanwu. Both were chief designers of China's first atom bomb.

In the mid-1950s, the construction of China's first heavy-water nuclear reactor was completed at the Chinese Institute of Atomic Energy which Professor Qian headed.

At the instruction of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, Professor Qian helped establish the Nuclear Technology and Nuclear Engineering Departments at Beijing and Qinghua Universities respectively.

Full fledged development came only after the meeting of the late Chairman Mao Zedong with Professor Qian and other nuclear experts in January 1955. After hearing Qian's report, Mao expressed his support of establishing a nuclear industry in China. Over the following decades China's nuclear industry prospered.

In early 1964, a nuclear fuel production plant went into operation. On October 16, 1964, China successfully conducted its first atomic bomb test, and only two years and eight months later, exploded its first hydrogen bomb.

In April 1970, a model reactor for powering nuclear submarines was built and tested. Eight months later China's first nuclear-powered submarine was launched.

In September 1988, China successfully launched an experimental carrier rocket from a Chinese-built nuclear submarine.

China's nuclear industry boasts 27 research institutes, 100 enterprises and 18 universities and technical schools. The industry has a work force of 300,000, including 70,000 scientific workers.

"All this shows China's great potential in nuclear science, which has contributed to modernizing China's national defence, breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers, helping prevent a nuclear war and safeguarding world peace," Qian said in an interview at his home in the western suburbs of Beijing.

In recent years, the Chinese Government has worked out a policy of "shifting the nuclear industry from military to civilian purposes."

Professor Qian said that in order to implement the new policy, Chinese nuclear scientists should stress research on nuclear power stations and the application of isotopes and radiation in industry, agriculture, medicine, archeology, and scientific research.

According to a Chinese Government official, China has developed more than 1,000 nuclear products for civil use, accounting for 33.7 percent of the total industrial output value of the nuclear industry in 1988.

Plant Develops Remote-Controlled Diesel Engine

OW1509062489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0547 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] Shanghai, September 15 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Turbogenerator Plant here has succeeded in

developing a remote-controlled diesel engine for use on ships. It is rated at 3,000 hp and is the first of its kind in China.

The engine is equipped with advanced electronic devices, and a captain can operate four of them simultaneously from the bridge.

Experiments have shown that the oil consumption per hp per hour is as low as 16 grams.

Military

9 Sep Rally Commends Advanced Units, Individuals

HK1309052989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Sep 89 p 2

[RENMIN RIBAO dispatch by Zhang Dongwen (1728 2639 2429): "The People's Liberation Army (PLA) General Staff Department Commends the Advanced Units and Individuals"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (RENMIN RIBAO)—This afternoon, the organs of the PLA General Staff Department held a rally to commend a group of advanced units and individuals who received awards for rendering meritorious service in curbing the turmoil and putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

While some places in the capital were enforcing the martial law, all officers and men of the General Staff Department took a firm and clear-cut stand in resolutely implementing a series of policy decisions of the party Central Committee and Central Military Commission, promptly and correctly handled a series of questions of the important military and political principles, successfully accomplished a large number of specific tasks of organization and command, and guaranteed the implementation of the policy decisions of the party Central Committee and Central Military Commission. Departments concerned carefully and meticulously worked out a program for actions, organized PLA units to march to their positions, commanded and coordinated PLA units to accomplish the tasks of clearing the square, removing the obstacles, and standing guard duty, and guaranteed the implementation of the orders of the senior officers of the Military Commission and General Headquarters and the realization of their determination. The comrades of departments concerned went deep into the martial law enforcement PLA units to strive to improve and step up PLA administrative management, guard training, and equipment protection so as to make our Army emerge in the streets of the capital in the image of an Army dedicated to a just cause, a civilized Army, and a mighty Army. Departments concerned also organized the Armed Forces departments and militiamen to vigorously uphold social order, working order, and production order and to hit hard at the elements creating the turmoil and rebellion, in coordination with the martial law enforcement PLA units, public security departments,

and armed police force. They made contributions toward the curbing of the turmoil and the suppression of the rebellion.

At the commendatory rally, Xu Xin, deputy chief of staff, spoke, demanding that all comrades of the General Staff Department establish a firm conviction that their hearts are linked to the heart of the party and they and their country have the common destiny. They must adhere to the standard of combat effectiveness and regard the stepping up of military training as the regular central task. They must attach importance to strict training, set strict demands, and unremittingly enhance combat effectiveness. Furthermore, they must combat corruption and advocate honesty. Leading cadres at all levels, especially senior cadres, must set an example in the aspect of honesty.

Circular Commands Troops for Rescue Actions

HK1509025389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Sep 89 p 2

[XINHUA report: "PLA General Departments Issue Circular to Command Units That Helped Local Governments Deal with Emergencies and Disasters"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)—The General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] today issued a joint circular to commend the officers and soldiers who assisted civilian people in dealing with emergencies and natural disasters.

The circular of three general departments said: This year, fires and earthquakes occurred in some areas of our country. In particular, some localities were afflicted with serious floods this summer. The PLA troops stationed in the afflicted areas bravely took rescue actions. They carried forward the Army's good tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly and made outstanding contributions in protecting state property and the people's safety. According to initial statistics, the whole Army has dispatched more than 80,000 people, more than 20,000 vehicles, and more than 80 planes and ships to rescue and transport more than 350,000 civilian people being afflicted with natural disasters or endangered by some accidents. In these actions, 15 officers and soldiers sacrificed their lives.

The circular of the three general departments said that the major rescue actions taken by the PLA troops this year included: the earthquake in the Batang area, Sichuan Province; the floods in the six provinces along Changjiang and in northeast China; the serious forest fire in Xing'an League, Nei Mongol; and the oil tank fire in Huangdao, Shandong Province. In all these rescue actions, leaders of the Army units involved personally went to the spots to command and coordinate the actions. Soldiers of these units bravely rushed to the most dangerous places, disregarding their own safety.

The circular of the three general departments called on all units of the whole Army to learn from: the noble spirit of always placing the interests of the state and the people in the most important position and always being ready to sacrifice one's own life in order to protect state property and the people's safety as displayed by the troops participating in the rescue actions, learn from their revolutionary heroism as demonstrated in their fearless and indomitable behavior in the rescue actions, and learn from their high sense of discipline in executing and obeying orders and in preventing themselves from encroaching on the interest of the civilian people to the slightest degree so as to make new contributions to defending and promoting the cause of socialist modernization.

Economic & Agricultural

Commentary Discusses Inflation, Problems

HK1509090089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
1 Sep 89 p 6

[Article by Zhao Haikuan (6392 3189 1401): "Commenting on the Theory That 'Inflation Is Harmless'"]

[Text] In recent years, the theory that "inflation is harmless," which is one of the reasons giving rise to inflation, has produced an impact on China's monetary policy. The consequences of this theory has in turn ruthlessly negated the theory.

Squarely Face the Harm of Inflation

The harm of inflation can be summed up in the following:

First, it is disadvantageous to the pooling of funds for construction. Savings deposits constitute one of the essential sources of funds for construction. To encourage the enthusiasm of laborers under the conditions of a fixed amount of national income, in the primary distribution we cannot retain more accumulation funds but less consumption funds by exceeding the rational limit. Under such circumstances, whether we can pool more funds to promote economic construction depends on the increase in savings deposits (including bonds). Savings deposits constitute a means of pooling funds which does not change people's ownership of currency and which temporarily transfers the right of use of currency and pays for such a transfer. By using this means to pool funds, we can increase the amount of funds for state construction and also foster the style of plain living among the people and arouse their enthusiasm for hard work and better incomes. However, savings deposits can rapidly and steadily increase only on the premise of the stability of currency value and prices and that the value of savings will be maintained and will increase somewhat. In case of inflation, price hikes, and price hikes outstripping interest rates, savings deposits will decline rather than increase. Last year, the growth in savings deposits dropped month by month. Urban and rural savings deposits in the first 7 months dropped by around

4 billion yuan compared with the same period of the previous year. August's totals dropped by 2.6 billion yuan over the previous month. Herein lies the reason for the annual drop of scores of billion of yuan in savings deposits. Although we can increase a certain amount of funds by issuing more currency, it will inevitably lead to a decrease in funds for construction because all money-capital will devalue and savings deposits will decrease under inflation.

Second, it is disadvantageous to making full use of social materials. Materials that can be supplied for construction constitute a basic factor determining the growth of China's socialist construction. With ample construction materials, the growth can be faster. A lack of construction materials will only slow down the construction growth. Facts have proved that in times of inflation, people will try by every means to occupy more materials, sought-for materials in particular, when they know that prices will rise. This will lead to overstock of materials in some enterprises. It will also be difficult to make the most of the limited materials in society and aggravate the shortage of materials. Moreover, production and construction will be further limited by the material shortages.

When there is inflation, people prefer materials for currency and are inclined to blindly purchase commodities. This is bound to affect the market for the means of consumption and further aggravate the shortages.

Third, it is disadvantageous to arousing the enthusiasm of the broad ranks of staff members and workers for labor and to maintaining social stability and unity. In case of inflation and price hikes, the workers' real incomes are divorced from nominal incomes and real incomes of some workers have actually dropped. In other words, the government makes up for the losses through price subsidies. As the losses in currency devaluation are shared by the inhabitants' incomes, savings deposits, and cash which do not totally correspond to the subsidies, it is rather difficult to make up for the losses of every individual. Advocating inflation is tantamount to taking away part of the incomes from the hands of the masses. This cannot but arouse mass resentment.

Fourth, it is disadvantageous to structural reform. The ongoing structural reform in China is a deepgoing, complicated reform which is bound to produce some shock in society. To ensure the smooth progress of various reform measures, we must have a stable currency market to ease the shock. Inflation itself produces social shock, which mingles with the shock of reform, increasing the frequency and extent of the shock. Because of this, some people may think that structural reform has given rise to inflation and its consequences, thus putting more pressure on reform.

An Analysis of the Theories of "Compulsory Savings" and "Making Use of Idle Resources"

The comrades who insist on the theory that "inflation is harmless" hold that inflation can play the role of "compulsory savings" and "making full use of the resources

lying idle." This is a manifestation of the failure to conduct a profound study of China's national conditions and to distinguish between capitalist countries and China, and of mechanically applying Western economic theories.

The role of inflation in "compulsory savings" exists in capitalist countries. Whenever there is inflation, currency devalues which is tantamount to levying taxes on currency holders and "compulsory savings." However, there are very few cases of "compulsory savings" in China. Compared with the decrease in normal savings deposits arising therefrom, the loss outweighs the gain. China's currency holders can be divided into the following categories: first, state enterprises (including old collectively owned enterprises). Under the circumstance that other conditions remain unchanged, the value of their currency which decreased because of devaluation can only be made up by financial allocation or more loans granted by the banks. Otherwise, the scope of their production and operation will be reduced. Second, offices, organizations, Army units, and institutions which rely on financial allocation. To maintain their normal activities, when devaluation of their currency reaches a certain extent, they will need an increased amount of financial allocation. Third, the devaluated portion of currency in the hands of inhabitants is manifested in the government exploiting the individuals in a capitalist society, leading to "compulsory savings." However, the situation is different in China. The party and government in China are unwilling to lower the people's living standards. When prices have increased, price subsidies are issued. Meanwhile, when the question of everyone sharing food from the big pot is not yet thoroughly solved, all units will adopt various means to provide workers with welfare benefits to make up for their losses in currency devaluation. Fourth, private enterprises and the individual economic sector. As they account for a small proportion in the national economy, the chances of "compulsory savings" are also limited among them.

There is also a fundamental difference between China and the capitalist countries on the question whether inflation is advantageous to the use of "resources lying idle." First, use of "resources lying idle" refers to the use of materials lying idle. The capitalist economy is an economy characterized by relative surplus of commodities where the greatest difficulty in its operation is insufficient effective demand, narrow sales market, and difficulties in sales of products. Under given conditions, a moderate increase in currency supply can increase effective demand, expand the sales market, and make full use of certain unsalable goods and the resources lying idle. However, ours is an economy with material shortages where effective demands are frequently excessive and there are shortages of many materials. As enterprises fear that they cannot purchase the goods they need and as they pay no attention to production costs, they prefer occupying more materials to paying the interests for the loans and the storage charges. Under such circumstances, inflation will only aggravate the short supply of

materials and encourage people to purchase sought-after goods, thus making it difficult for the materials to be fully and rationally used in production. Hence, the higher the extent of inflation, the faster the pace of price hikes, resulting in more overstock of sought-after materials in enterprises and a strain in the supply of raw materials for production. Second, use of idle manpower. There are large numbers of unemployed people in the capitalist countries. As chronic inflation can stimulate economic development, it can also increase employment. The pace of China's economic development has been fast and the employment rate has been high in both urban and rural areas. Under such circumstances, it would be unnecessary and also unrealistic to attempt to further accelerate the pace of economic development and increase the employment rate by means of inflation.

Heighten Vigilance Against the Impact of Inflation

In the substitution of a new economic structure for the old one, there exists a force within the economy which gives impetus to inflation. Hence, it is necessary to take particular note of eliminating the influence of the theory that "inflation is harmless" and heighten vigilance against the impact of inflation.

State enterprises occupy a predominant position in China's economy. In state enterprises, the fundamental interests of the director, manager, and workers coincide and so do their daily direct economic interests. This constitutes the material foundation for the director and manager to unite all staff members and workers to jointly run the enterprise well. As the economic interests of the director, manager, and workers coincide, the enterprise may be deprived of its control mechanism over the consumption fund. Meanwhile, as China's economy is relatively backward, everyone wants to accelerate the pace of the economy, and there are no rules specifying the political and economic responsibilities of the policymakers on returns of the investment in fixed assets. Some local and department leaders and enterprise directors and managers may easily neglect economic efficiency and blindly increase investment in fixed assets.

Prior to economic structural reform, the desire for increasing the consumption fund, namely, wages and bonuses and the tendency of blindly increasing investment in fixed assets were restrained by the state plan and system. Since economic structural reform, the decision-making powers of localities and enterprises have extended, retention of profits has increased, the original force of restraint has weakened, and the new mechanism of effective restraint has not yet taken shape. This can easily lead to excessive growth in consumption fund and investment in fixed assets, and stimulate inflation.

Through economic structural reform, we should establish an effective self-control mechanism for consumption fund and investment in fixed assets within the economy as quickly as possible. Naturally, we cannot follow the pattern of capitalist countries and try to reduce workers'

wages and bonuses. To maintain a certain amount of accumulation fund and eliminate inflation, it is absolutely necessary to rationally check the growth in the consumption fund. We can try out the method of linking the direct economic interests of the director and manager with the overall interests of the state. If taxes and profits turned over to the state and enterprise accumulation increase, the bonuses of factory director and manager should also increase correspondingly. If taxes and profits turned over to the state and enterprise accumulation decrease, the bonuses of factory directors and managers should decrease correspondingly. By doing so we can impel the factory director and manager to assume full responsibility for the increase in enterprise accumulation fund and play the role of exercising control. Meanwhile, it is necessary to establish a system of policymakers undertaking political and economic responsibilities for the returns of the investment in fixed assets. In this way we can effectively check the excessive growth in the consumption fund and investment in fixed assets, and eliminate the conditions giving rise to inflation.

Exports Post Record Growth Rate for August

OW1209191889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1152 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)—The latest customs statistics show that China's exports in August rose 20.4 percent over the same month in 1988, setting the highest growth rate since the beginning of this year.

It also marks the first time in the past eight months that exports outgrew imports: the latter increased only 7.1 percent in August.

Total imports and exports in the month went up 13.2 percent to hit 9.9 billion U.S. dollars-worth, including 4.82 billion U.S. dollars for exports and 5.09 billion U.S. dollars for imports.

In August, China gained its first surplus on a monthly basis this year with exports at 3.93 billion U.S. dollars-worth and imports at 3.91 billion U.S. dollars-worth, if goods that did not involve foreign exchange payment are deducted from the figure.

According to the customs report, China's imports and exports totalled 69.79 U.S. dollars-worth in the January-August period, 16 percent more compared with the same period last year, including 31.47 billion U.S. dollars for exports and 38.32 billion U.S. dollars for imports.

Imports in the eight months rose 22.2 percent, while exports were 9.5 percent up. The 12.7-percentage-point differential however is far below the index for the first half of this year, when imports outgrew exports by 22.3 percentage points.

Although China's unfavorable balance reached 6.84 billion U.S. dollars in the period, its actual deficit was 4.41 billion U.S. dollars if aid, donations, investment imports

by foreign-funded ventures, and supplies for assembling and other non-trade goods are deducted from the figure.

Manager System, Political Work Integration Urged

HK1209100589 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese
26 Aug 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Integrate Upholding the Plant Manager Responsibility System With Stepping Up Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] At present, leaders at all levels and vast numbers of workers and staff members throughout the province are conscientiously studying and carrying out the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, resolutely correcting Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes in taking a passive attitude toward upholding the four cardinal principles and the policy of combating bourgeois liberalization, weakening the party's leadership, and crippling ideological and political work. Wholeheartedly relying on the working class, they are adopting a series of practical measures to strengthen the party's leadership and ideological and political work. The situation is good, but some comrades have some doubts and misgivings: Will the party's role and responsibility for the ideological and political work in the enterprises be overemphasized at the expense of the plant manager responsibility system? Has the contract system changed? Currently we must make sure that the plant manager responsibility system and the managerial contract system remain unchanged, and that the party's leadership and ideological and political work in the enterprise is strengthened. Only by so doing can we expand production, deepen the reform, and stabilize and properly run the enterprises.

The plant manager responsibility system, which was devised and developed through summing up our lessons and experiences, signaled a major change in the leadership system introduced in the enterprises since the founding of the republic. It was also an important component part and an important achievement of the decade-long economic reform. The enterprise is a cell of socialist commodity economy, and large-scale socialized production bears the characteristics of a quickly changing market, quick feedback of information, and keen competition. All this calls for setting up a unified, responsive, and efficient chain of command in production and management. Only the plant manager responsibility system can satisfy this demand. It was difficult for the plant manager responsibility under the party's leadership practised in the past to fulfill these requirements. Lenin pointed out: "With the collective system, a lot of human resources are wasted even under the most favorable circumstances, and the system cannot ensure the working speed and accuracy required by an environment where major industries are growing." Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said soon after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that it is necessary "to change the system in which the director or manager of a factory assumes full responsibility for

production under the party committee leadership, step by step and with preparation." He added: "Practice over a long time showed that the control system practised in the factories in the past neither promoted modernization of management of the factories and of the industrial control system, nor improved the party's work in the factories. We carried out these reforms with the aim of enabling the party committee to extricate itself from routine work and concentrate its energy on improving the ideological and political work, and organizational and supervisory work." In light of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's foregoing instructions, the party's Central Committee and the State Council, after careful pilot work and summing up experiences, issued three sets of regulations regarding introduction of the plant manager responsibility system. In April 1988 the first session of the Seventh National People's Congress adopted the "Law of the People's Republic of China on State-owned Industrial Enterprises," which specifically provides that "the plant manager responsibility system be introduced in enterprises," passing the system into legislation. The resolution on improving propaganda and ideological work adopted recently by the central authorities reiterates that the plant manager responsibility system should be continuously carried out in the enterprises. Facts show that the factory director responsibility system has played a positive role in expanding the commodity economy and improving economic returns. It is a necessary measure for building socialist enterprises with Chinese characteristics and for realizing China's industrial modernization. It will never be changed.

Upholding the party's leadership in ideological and political work and improving the work are determined by the nature of our party, and are also our party's fine tradition. The work should not be neglected at any time, anywhere, under any circumstances, or we will commit grave mistakes. This is an objective law. No matter what system an enterprise practises, it must invariably abide by this law. Under the new situation of reform and opening up to the outside world over the past few years, many enterprises used both hard and soft tactics in addressing their problems, neglecting party building and ideological and political work, failing to raise the level of our cultural life, and allowing the contract system to act as discipline. All these problems stemmed from Comrade Zhao Ziyang's passive attitude toward abiding by the Four Cardinal Principles and his objection to the policy of combating bourgeois liberalization. He seriously "weakened" the party's leadership by "reforming it" in name, resulting in fact in the crippling of ideological and political work. Of course the poor political and professional quality of responsible members of some enterprises was also to blame. They failed to adapt themselves to the new situation, update their old ideas, conscientiously carry out the "three sets of regulations" and the "enterprise law," and creatively carry on their work. Therefore, the factory director responsibility system was not responsible for the neglect of party building and ideological and political work. Again, this problem was by no means unique to the enterprises. This

tendency was present across the country. The 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee corrected the erroneous tendency and solved Comrade Zhao Ziyang's problem organizationally, thus sweeping away the greatest obstacle and creating fundamental conditions for improving ideological and political work. A pressing matter of the moment is that party organizations in the enterprises should undertake responsibility for ideological and political work, and strengthen their leadership in the work. It is necessary to carry out ideological and political work with perfect assurance. It is a common task for party organizations, management, trade unions, and the Communist Youth League [CYL] in the enterprises. The party secretary should devote his energy mainly to ideological and political work, and the factory director and executive cadres should also do ideological and political work properly in light of production and operation, vigorously improving the material conditions for raising the level of cultural life.

Some people ask: Will the effort to establish the party organization as the political nucleus of grass-roots units endanger the factory director responsibility system and the factory director's status as the key member of the enterprise? Basically speaking, the two are unitary and supplement each other rather than being antagonistic to each other. They are unitary if we stick to the basic political line laid down by the 13th CPC National Congress, and the "one center, two basic points." As far as the enterprise is concerned, they are unitary if we try hard to fulfill the central task of production and operation, improve the two civilizations simultaneously, and stick to the socialist course. On the one hand, the enterprise, as a unit of commodity production, is mainly engaged in material production, and its central task is to expand production and improve returns. Management, party organizations, trade unions, and the CYL must carry on their work around the central task, bring every positive factor into play, and enthusiastically support the factory director in exercising his powers of directing production and operation to ensure fulfillment of the central task. On the other hand, our enterprises are socialist enterprises under public ownership, so we must not deviate from the socialist course, change the status of the working class as masters of the enterprise, or neglect ideological and political work. We cannot do a good job in running socialist enterprises without the key role played by the factory director, the supervisory role played by the party organization, and the role played by staff and workers as masters of the enterprise. All this cannot be separated from powerful leadership in ideological and political work. Our task is to combine all these aspects of our practical work in a unified way. We are not allowed to emphasize one aspect at the expense of another. Take the plant manager responsibility system for example. Introducing the plant manager responsibility system will contribute to strengthening ideological and political work, while strengthening ideological and political work and giving free rein to the party's leading role in ideological and political work will help introduce the plant manager responsibility system. Facts have

proved that high quality factory directors sincerely hope that the party will vigorously improve ideological and political work, while party secretaries with excellent party spirit tend to adapt themselves to the new situation and do ideological and political work well. Properly managed enterprises are always those that do a good job in combining the two aspects. They work hard to improve the two civilizations simultaneously, produce quality products, and bring up excellent personnel.

To combine the two aspects, that is, adhering to the factory director responsibility system and improving ideological and political work, into an organic whole, the most important thing is to accurately locate the point where the two combine, and correctly handle the relations among the party, the management, and workers. The two aspects should be combined to expand productive forces and train workers and staff members with the "four virtues." This is a common task for the party, the management, and the workers. The three have different responsibilities and different concerns, but share the same basic objective. The factory director is the legal representative of the enterprise. He holds the key position and exercises unified leadership in arranging production and making policy decisions on operation. This does not mean that anything the director says counts, and that workers and staff members are only his employees. The factory director should treasure greatly the trust placed in him by the party and the workers and staff members; correctly handle the relationship between his management authority, the party's supervision, and the workers' participation in democratic administration; constantly strengthen the party morale in serving the people and the democratic consciousness of relying on the working class heart and soul; conscientiously accept supervision by the party and the workers and staff members; and enthusiastically create favorable conditions for the party and the trade union to do a good job in carrying out their respective tasks. While vigorously strengthening its ideological and political work, the party organization in the enterprise should earnestly improve the arrangement, content, and methods of the work, in accordance with regulations in the party constitution and the spirit of the "enterprise law." The party should also support the factory director in exercising his powers. It is necessary to have a crack full-time professional contingent of political workers, and to have this contingent reorganized at any place or unit where the function of political workers and the party committee was seriously weakened or canceled. Political cadres should be appointed in a proportion not exceeding 1 percent of the total number of workers and staff members. It is necessary, first of all, to stabilize the existing contingent of political workers, and then transfer a number of comparatively outstanding comrades to strengthen the contingent. It is necessary to tell them to carry forward the fine tradition and devote themselves to the party's cause, while solving their practical problems. It is necessary to accord them the same treatment as we do technical and executive cadres where payment, bonuses, housing, and titles are concerned. The trade union should, under the

party's leadership, enthusiastically and independently carry on its work, step up the work of building a contingent of workers and staff members with the "four virtues," improve the workers' congress system, truly ensure the power and status of workers and staff members as masters of the enterprise, and give full play to the role of democratic supervision. In short, the three parties, that is, the party organization, the management, and the workers, should, under the new situation, improve the work in various fields, and lead vast numbers of workers and staff members, with one heart and one mind, to do a good job in promoting the two civilizations, making new contributions to the building of socialist enterprises with Chinese characteristics.

At present, the enterprises should proceed with their work in the interest of expanding production, deepening the reform, and stabilizing the enterprises; steadfastly carry out the reform and open policies decided upon by the central authorities and provincial party committees before the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; stabilize the basic policies which have proved effective; and improve them in the light of the new situation and new problems emerging recently. Either the plant manager responsibility system or the contract responsibility system must be constantly improved. Leaders at all levels should seek ideological unity through studying the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the important speech recently delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. They should, while strengthening ideological and political work, stabilize the general economic situation to successfully promote the reform and opening up to the outside world, production, and construction.

Economic, Technological Cooperation Viewed

HK1209132889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Sep 89 p 2

[Report: "China Has Made Great Success in Economic and Technological Cooperation With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] 3 Sep, Beijing—Over the past 10 years, the country has achieved remarkable successes in external economic and technological cooperation, its external contracting business and labor cooperation with other countries have expanded from a less technical and low-skill field into a more technical high-skill field, and it has established some overseas enterprises. By the end of last year, over 60 corporations had entered the international contracting business market. The kind of personnel it exports now includes engineers, technicians, and relatively more skillful and better educated laborers working in the fields of computer software and ship navigation and even controllers [jian li 4148 3810].

According to information provided by the State Statistical Bureau, by the end of 1988, the country had approved the establishment of 526 joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and Chinese-funded enterprises in 79

countries on five continents with a total contract investment of \$1.9 billion, of which, 37.9 percent is contributed by China. Most of these overseas enterprises engage in industrial production or the exploitation of natural resources.

Transportation 'Normal' Despite Price Increases

OW1209024889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0112 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)—Transportation in China is normal seven days after the raising of prices for railroad, air and water passenger transportation on September 5.

According to statistics from the Ministry of Railways, trains transported an average of 2.7 million passengers each day in these seven days, including 430,000 passengers for long-distance journeys, decreases of 600,000 and 100,000, respectively, compared with the same period of last year.

Passenger air transportation did not decrease, however, because the prices on routes to 71 Chinese scenic spots remain unchanged before the end of this year.

Newspaper Cited on Agricultural Achievements

OW1209193089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0702 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)—China has basically solved the problem of providing adequate food and clothing, the "LIBERATION ARMY DAILY" reported today.

China has 22 percent of the world's population but only seven percent of the world's arable land.

Since the establishment of New China in 1949, the output of staple agricultural products has doubled. Total grain yield reached 399.3 million tons last year, 3.5 times more than that of 1949.

Rural enterprises have become the pillar of the rural economy. The industrial output value in rural areas reached 478.116 billion yuan in 1988.

Rural areas have used advanced technology to improve production and harness rivers. Irrigated land totaled 44 million ha last year. In 1952 irrigated land totaled only 200,000 ha, the paper said.

About 1,122 research institutes for agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery have been set up, the paper noted.

Per capita farmer income was 544.9 yuan last year. In the 1950s it was no more than 100 yuan, the paper stressed.

Agricultural Production Bases Improve Yields

OW1109152389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1429 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—China has built a large number of production bases of agricultural goods with good economic results in the past 10 years of reform.

In the past 10 years, the country has built 171 grain bases, 74 quality cotton bases, 113 quality agricultural products bases and 278 projects involving famous, high-grade and excellent products.

The 111 commercial grain bases built since 1986 produced a total of 78 million tons of grain in the past two years, an increase of four million tons, or 5.3 percent up over the two years before they were built.

Yellow River Shelterbelt Boosts Production

OW1209085189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0602 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Jinan, September 12 (XINHUA)—A green wall of 3,000 km has been built along the Yellow River from the loess plateau in the west to the shore of the Bohai Sea in the east, according to reports given at a shelterbelt conference which opened last Saturday in Jinan, capital of Shandong Province.

About 293,000 million ha of shelterbelt forests and 1.2 million ha of windbreak forests, totaling more than one billion trees, and nearly 67,000 ha of grass have been planted along both sides of the Yellow River.

The Yellow River green wall project began in earnest in the spring of 1984, when the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Youth League, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Water Resources called on youths in Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan and Shandong Provinces and Ningxia Hui and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regions to get involved in the project.

Over the next six years, 4.5 million young people in those provinces and autonomous regions took part in the building of the green wall. Local governments in the provinces and regions along the Yellow River supported the project by providing funds, technology and seedlings. Shandong Province alone raised 30 million yuan for the project.

The green wall has had fairly good economic and ecological results. The area of eroded and saline land has decreased distinctly.

Heze District in Shandong Province used to be severely hampered by wind, sand and saline-alkali soil. With the increase in forest cover, the climate has now greatly improved. The district has become the biggest grain-producing district in Shandong.

Yongji County in Shanxi Province, which was previously very poor, has planted 15,000 ha of trees, 1,330 ha of forests and dug 1,067 ha of fishponds in the flood plains of the Yellow River. Last year the county's income from those areas was 37.09 million yuan, 20 percent of the its total agricultural output value.

These initial results demonstrate the potential of the areas along the Yellow River. An economically rich belt is in the making along the river.

Chemical Fertilizer Industry Ranks 3d Worldwide

OW0709062189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0057 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—China's chemical fertilizer industry has made great strides in the past 40 years and its annual output jumped to the third place in the world last year.

The present daily output of chemical fertilizer is eight times the annual output in 1949, when New China was founded, according to industry officials.

As a big agricultural country, China has put special emphasis on the development of the chemical fertilizer industry. More than half of the total investment in the chemical industry is in this sector.

China now has 1,787 chemical fertilizer plants as against only a handful in 1949, when the annual output was only 5,700 tons. 1988's output reached 17.268 million tons, with an annual growth rate of above 22 percent.

The variety of chemical fertilizers has developed from mainly ammonium sulphate around 1950 to the present nearly 30 kinds.

Now China's consumption of chemical fertilizer ranks second in the world. Despite the rapid increase of population and the decrease of arable land in the country, the average consumption of grain per person has been rising. One of the important factors in this is the rapid development of the chemical fertilizer industry, officials noted.

East Region

Anhui Secretary Pays Respects to Late Comrade

OW1309030089 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
6 Aug 89 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 5 August, more than 700 provincial party, government, and military leaders and people of all walks of life, with deep feelings of grief, paid last respects to the remains of Comrade Huang Yu, a long-tested, loyal communist fighter, a fine member of the CPC, and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Anhui Provincial People's Congress, at the Hefei Funeral Parlor. They also expressed sympathy and solicitude to Comrade Huang Yu's family members. [passage omitted]

Zhang Jingfu, Li Yimang, Li Guixian, Li Fengping, Su Yiran, Jin Ming, Yan Youmin, and others sent condolence messages and wreaths.

Those who paid last respects to Comrade Huang Yu's remains at the funeral parlor and sent wreaths were Lu Rongjing, Wang Guangyu, Fu Xishou, Shi Junjie, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Liu Guangcui, Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxin, Wang Shengjun, Shi Lei, Shao Ming, Cheng Guanghua, Hou Yong, Cui Jianxiao, Su Hua, Zheng Rui, Ying Yichuan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, Chen Tingyuan, Yang Jike, Chen Tianren, Du Hongben, Long Nian, Wang Sheyun, Du Yijin, Wu Changqi, Zhang Runxia, Xi Leyi, Ma Leting, Meng Yiqi, Zhao Huashou, Li Yuanxi, Lu Kuangheng, Wang Chengle, and Feng Jianhua. [Passage omitted]

Responsible persons of all units directly under the provincial authorities; some prefectures, cities, and counties; and friends of Comrade Huang Yu also attended the ceremony to pay last respects.

Fujian Secretary Stresses Antipornography Efforts

OW1409005489 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Aug 89 p 1

[Speech by Chen Guangyi at a 26 August provincial telephone conference on rectifying publication and videotape markets]

[Text] Comrades: The provincial party committee and provincial government have convened a telephone conference this evening. Its main objective is to spread and implement the guidelines of the national telephone conference on straightening out the publication and videotape market convened by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and to mobilize the whole province to strengthen leadership and make proper arrangements for an earnest rectification of the publication and videotape market. A few minutes ago, Comrade He Shaochuan briefed you on the guidelines of the national telephone conference. Comrade Chen Mingyi worked out a rectification plan, and comrades from three prefectures and cities reported on the current situation. They

have put forward very good suggestions. At a provincial telephone conference on 16 August, I made suggestions and set out demands regarding the struggle "to clean up pornography and crack down on ugliness." The following are a few more points I wish to stress:

1. Further raise our understanding and regard the work of rectifying the publication and videotape market as a matter of great importance.

The publication and videotape market plays an important role in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. To uphold the four cardinal principles, it is essential to place this market under proper control, meeting the urgent public demand. In recent years, due to the spread of bourgeois liberalization and the influence of unhealthy tendencies, such as "money is everything," the market has been flooded with books, newspapers, and periodicals which spread bourgeois liberalization, erroneous political views, pornography, and violence. The rampant spread of feudal and superstitious publications and videotapes, and the continued printing of illegal publications in defiance of bans, have created grave spiritual pollution, poisoned people's minds, and corrupted the younger generation. These publications and videotapes have become social evils, inducing crime and destroying stability and unity. In the past few years, much work has been done in our province to check the spread of pornographic materials and clean up the cultural garbage. Recently, in implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the provincial party committee suggested that currently it was necessary to carry out five essential things aimed at punishing corruption. In doing so, the provincial party committee has placed great importance on cracking down on ugliness in society, tightening cultural control, and rectifying the cultural market. On 16 August, the provincial party committee and government reconvened a special provincial telephone conference to clean up pornography and ugliness. Meanwhile, after making proper studies and arrangements, we took unified action to launch a campaign to clean up pornography and ugliness. We eliminated a number of outlets, confiscated a large quantity of pornographic books and periodicals, and investigated and handled a number of major cases, thus winning an initial victory in this campaign. But this is a complicated and arduous task, and it is very difficult to do a thorough job. Party and government leaders at all levels should know that pornographic publications and videotapes are very harmful. Therefore, they should thoroughly understand the urgency of eliminating them. They should realize that eliminating pornography is an important part of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and a concrete embodiment of carrying out the four major tasks set by the party Central Committee and of winning the confidence of the masses. Fujian is a coastal province, close to Hong Kong and Macao and opposite Taiwan. Decadent capitalist ideas and cultures from the West and reactionary forces abroad are stepping up infiltration into China by every means. To check and clean up this type

of spiritual garbage constitutes a grave struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration, between corruption and anti-corruption, and between evolution and anti-evolution. Fujian is a province opening to the outside world. The more we open up to the outside world, the more we should uphold the four cardinal principles: strengthen party building, the building of a spiritual civilization, and ideological and political work; and maintain a healthy mental outlook and healthy way of life. We must resist decadent capitalist and feudal ideas and cultures, as well as other corrupt, ugly phenomena; thoroughly carry out the work of eliminating pornography; and create a healthy environment in order to enable the work of opening to the outside world to proceed smoothly, steadily, and rapidly. Meanwhile, rectifying the publication and videotape market concerns the matter of upgrading the quality of the people, the stability of the state and society, and the sound development of reforms and opening to the outside world. We must understand our problems from this angle, and strive to do this work well by taking advantage of the current favorable opportunity of studying the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

2. Strengthen leadership and resolutely and thoroughly rectify the publication and videotape market.

Party committees and governments at all levels must act in accordance with the requirements set by this evening's telephone conference, and resolutely and vigorously organize various departments and all sectors of society to take part in the rectification campaign. The provincial party committee and government will be directly in charge of work at the provincial level. Specific tasks will be under the responsibility of Comrades Jia Qinglin, He Shaochuan, Lin Kaiqing, and Chen Mingyi. The provincial Society and Culture Control Committee will be responsible for implementation of specific tasks. An office in charge of the rectification campaign will be set up. In Quanzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Putian, and Zhangzhou, the secretaries will be directly in charge of this work. In other prefectures and cities, a leading party committee member will assume responsibility. All prefectures and cities should set up an office and its leading body by referring to the method used by the provincial authorities. In line with the unified plan of the provincial authorities, prefectures and cities should work out a program after careful study and define the target and emphasis in the light of their specific conditions. A specific work program is under study by the provincial authorities. The focal point of the province is in Quanzhou, Fuzhou, and Xiamen Cities; and Quanzhou City should make Shishi City the focal point. Currently, the focal point of the rectification campaign should be the elimination of pornography. Concentrated efforts will be made to launch this struggle in September. We must resolutely ban, seal up for safekeeping, confiscate, or destroy pornographic publications and videotapes; we must resolutely crack down on and destroy underground organizations, criminal dens, and stores; we must earnestly rectify publishing houses and printing shops, and

cut off underground communication lines to stem the source of pornography; we must investigate and publicly handle a number of major cases involved in creating spiritually harmful products and cultural garbage. In dealing with localities and units with serious problems, we must begin with internal investigation, that is, investigating party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres. Any with problems, no matter who, must be thoroughly investigated. Any one found guilty of conniving with and shielding offenders must be sternly dealt with. Henceforth, if these problems occur in a locality, department, or unit, their party and administrative leaders will be held responsible. Meanwhile, all areas must implement policies and conduct their work in accordance with the law. Currently, on the one hand, we must launch an offensive by mobilizing the masses to report crimes and to overcome resistance; on the other, we must observe policy limits in order to avoid recklessness and to ensure that the campaign proceeds soundly.

3. Work hard to create a healthy, civilized social environment.

Since rectifying the publication and videotape market is an important struggle, as well as a long-term, arduous task, we must persist in it to the end. Therefore, we must integrate this struggle with our regular comprehensive program, that is, we must integrate the work of eliminating pornography with punishing corruption, cracking down on smuggling, society's ugly phenomena, and economic and criminal offenses. In other words, we must win the battle to exterminate spiritual pollution and purify the environment. All prefectures and cities must assign a department to oversee the publication of regular books, newspapers, periodicals, and videotape products. It is necessary to carry out simultaneously the work of eliminating pornography and enriching socialist culture and art; extensively launch mass activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization; do a good job in ideological education, education on social morality, professional ethics, legality, discipline, science, and culture; promote vigorously healthy and useful mass cultural activities; encourage popular artistic works and activities with distinctive national features; support fine cultural traditions in praise of the Chinese nation; and strive to meet the masses' cultural needs at different levels. While striving to enrich socialist literature and art, we must also strive to develop the socialist economy. We must continue to persist in the "one center, two basic points"; boldly open wider to the outside world; ensure that our work of opening to the outside world proceeds effectively, steadily, and speedily; and strive to bring about a sustained, steady, and sound development of the economy in our province. As the national day approaches, party committees and governments at all levels must assume responsibility, fully mobilize the masses to launch a September campaign to eliminate pornography, and see to it that it yields results before National Day to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of New China with healthy and prosperous new features.

Fujian Reports Cultural Rectification Progress

OW1309052089 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 4 Sep 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Fujian Province has adopted effective measures to thoroughly rectify and consolidate the cultural market and has achieved initial successes in cleaning it.

Since the beginning of the year, the Fujian provincial party committee and the provincial government have formulated and issued a number of rules and regulations for supervising the cultural market. Swift action has been taken at all levels to jointly clean and supervise the market.

In the course of rectification, the province has paid close attention to the following: First, the province has combined the experience gained at key points with the promotion of the work in all areas. Since mid-May, all prefectures, cities, and counties have organized two to three general inspections to clean up designated key units and localities. Second, the province has cracked down on and confiscated illegal publications in an effort to stop sources of supply. So far, the province has inspected 1,150 book shops and stands and 258 videotape circulation and showing places, confiscating 119,000 reactionary and pornographic books and pictorials, and other illegal publications, as well as a number of tabloids, mimeographed pamphlets, pictures, and cards displaying nudes. In addition, 58,000 cases of videotapes and 8,000 cases of audiotapes have been confiscated, 490 bookstands closed, and 737 people have been detained and interrogated in the course of inspections.

The Youxi City cultural market has been known as a trading center for copying and marketing pornographic video and audiotapes. To eliminate the chaos in the Youxi City cultural market, provincial party committee and provincial government leaders mapped out a special work plan with the provincial, prefectural, and city public security departments taking the lead in coordinating with propaganda, cultural, press, and publications departments and mass media to tackle the problem.

Third, cases of violation have been promptly handled in the course of rectifying and consolidating the market. Fourth, the cleaning work has been accompanied with the building of systems. Recently the province formulated several suggestions and specific regulations for intensifying the supervision over the cultural market. To publicize extensively the relevant policies, the provincial press and publications bureau also edited and printed for distribution a selection of documents for supervising the press and publications.

Fujian SEZ Expansion Includes Free Port

HK1409021789 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (BUSINESS STANDARD) in English 14 Sep 89 p 5

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] A comprehensive plan to expand the Xiamen Special Economic Zone [SEZ] in Fujian Province will include the development of Haicang district into a free port.

In addition, Haicang has been earmarked as a major chemical industry centre.

Haicang and Xinglin districts were approved as Taiwanese Investment Zones in Xiamen by China's State Council in late May.

Zhang Mingyang, vice-director of the Office in Charge of the Special Economic Zone of Fujian Provincial Government, said Haicang would be a free port to Xiamen, the same as Yangpu is to Hainan.

But he added that Haicang's development format would differ from that of Yangpu.

Haicang would be developed by the municipal and provincial governments through the introduction of foreign capital and investment while the Yangpu development has rights to lease to a foreign party, according to Mr Zhang.

The development rights for Yangpu port were to be leased to Hong Kong listed Kamugai Gumi but the final agreement has not been signed yet.

Mr Zhang added that the Haicang development plan is subject to approval by the central government.

Chen Deqiu, Director of the Xiamen Administrative Bureau for foreign-Investment Enterprise, said the development plan for the two Taiwanese Investment Zones would be to finish Xinglin and explore plans for Haicang.

Haicang district is located on the coast facing scenic Guliangyu—both Xiamen city and Guliangyu are islands).

The Xiamen Songyu Power Station, for which an investment agreement was signed during the Investment and Trade Symposium which ended on Monday, is also in close proximity to Haicang district.

Mr Chen said Xiamen was planning to build a cross harbour tunnel between Haicang and the city centre.

The investment for the tunnel would be around 60 billion yuan (about U.S.\$10 million).

He pointed out that the projects on Haicang which Xiamen wanted to focus on would differ from the electronics and light industries in Xiamen.

"We would like to introduce chemical and related industries to Haicang," said Mr Chen.

He disclosed that negotiations between certain Taiwanese investors and the municipal government were on at the moment.

Mr Chen, however, declined to disclose the names of the Taiwanese parties as negotiations were incomplete and the projects had not yet gained approval from Beijing.

A blueprint for a deep-water port is being drawn up at the same time in order to cope with the chemical projects, said Mr Chen.

"The coast of Haicang is favourable to develop an international port," he said.

"The depth of the water along the coast is about 16 metres, while the main sea-route is about 27 metres," he said.

Mr Chen said the capital needed to develop the 54 sq km Haicang project would be substantial. "At least billions of yuan, he said.

He said both the Fujian and Xiamen Governments were aiming at attracting foreign investors to develop the Haicang district as the result of China's tight money supply and credit.

Wang Zhaoguo, Governor of Fujian said the province would continue to open and develop, although capital remains a serious problem.

"We may slow down the progress, but we will develop," said Mr Wang.

He added that Beijing was encouraging regional governments to develop their infrastructures and basic industries with foreign capital.

Mr Chen said Xiamen municipality would also participate in some projects on Haicang if the Xinglin, another Taiwanese Investment Zone would be an industrial centre housing medium and large scale factories, according to Mr Chen.

Xinglin is at present a small scale industrial estate in which development started in 1958 with more than 30 state-owned factories.

Mr Chen said the area of the zone has been enlarged to 3.7 sq km with the aim of developing it into a modern industrial zone.

"Xinglin will be better than the existing Huli industrial district after its development was completed," he said.

"A total of 19 new projects have been committed to Xinglin by Taiwan investors, with total investment of around U.S.\$400 million.

"These projects are basically light industries, such as electronics, with 90 percent of the production for export," Mr Chen said.

Jiangxi Governor Speaks on Screening Enterprises

OW1309031789 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have decided to cut down on the number of companies. Those companies that combine enterprise management with either government administration or institutional administration are subject to firm screening and consolidation. Beginning 1 September, no cadres or retired cadres of party or government organs will be allowed to take part-time jobs in companies or enterprises. No cadres of party or government organs are allowed to be shareholders of companies or enterprises. Those who already are must withdraw immediately their shares from companies or enterprises. This decision was announced by Wu Guanzheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, on behalf the provincial CPC committee and provincial government at a 14 August mobilization rally attended by responsible leaders of all units directly under the provincial government and of central units stationed in the province.

This is an another important plan of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government to screen and consolidate companies further in an effort to implement the guiding principles of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. It is also an important measure to continue to do well in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deal resolutely with corruption. For this purpose, the provincial CPC Standing Committee convened a meeting on 11 August to make a special study. It affirmed the many tasks carried out during the previous period, and clarified the main tasks for the next step of screening and consolidating companies. Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the mobilization rally.

It is estimated that there are presently 8,891 companies (centers) of various kinds in the province; 35.3 percent of them were established since the second half of 1986. There are 1,484 cadres and retired cadres in the province holding part-time jobs in these companies. Since August 1988, in accordance with the decision of the central government concerning the screening and consolidation of companies, 746 companies have either been suspended or merged with other companies; more than 300 cases involving violation of laws or regulations by companies have been dealt with; 56 companies have had their licenses revoked because of involvement in illegal business activities, and 1,081 cadres who held jobs or part-time ones have formally separated themselves from these companies. Generally speaking, however, the work of screening and consolidating companies in the province has been far from achieving the expected effect. Therefore, the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government have urged all localities and departments to study conscientiously and implement the decision of the central government, deepen their

understanding, take quick action, and quicken their pace in organizing efforts and implementing measures so as to carry out this major task completely and successfully.

In his speech, Wu Guanzheng stressed that the task of further screening and consolidating companies is not only an economic task, but also a political one which is drawing attention from all people in the province. In the course of this drive of screening and consolidating companies, we must resolutely cut down on a large number of companies, focusing on companies in the circulation sector, such as commercial, trade, materials supply, and financial companies. A comprehensive review of the work done during the previous period will be made. We must not be soft on those companies that must be closed down. The "development" and "consultation" business companies run by party and government organs should be closed down altogether. Strict control must be conducted on management, retail, and business departments run by non-business units and on various business offices stationed outside of the province.

Wu Guanzheng said: It is necessary to proceed with the work of cleaning and consolidating companies run by provincial-level party and government organs. Doing so will set a good example and provide a good lead in the province. A breakthrough must be made in companies run by provincial-level party and government organs. In order to establish good faith among the people, we must dare to crack the hard nuts and make a real cut into companies run by provincial-level organs, companies in which leading cadres hold part-time jobs, and companies which are faced with many problems and are severely criticized by the people. It is imperative to prevent the spouses of high-ranking cadres, their children, or the spouses of their children from doing business. They should not be permitted to use the influence of or their connections with leading cadres to engage in reselling goods and illegal profiteering. He said: All departments must organize their forces and conscientiously deal with problems of discipline violation and illegal activities of companies under them. In major and important cases in particular, careful examination of each individual case and severe punishment of violations are necessary. Those parties and responsible persons concerned who must be punished should be punished; and those who violate laws or regulations should be dealt with in accordance with laws and regulations. Any case, no matter who is involved, should be thoroughly examined.

The rally was presided over by Vice Governor Sun Xiyue. Vice Governor Zhang Fengyu attended the meeting.

Shanghai Opens Exhibition on Quelling Rebellion

OW1309141789 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 8 Sep 89

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] An exhibition on the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and on the way workers in

Shanghai contributed to thwarting the upheaval and stabilizing the national situation opened at the Shanghai Workers' Cultural Palace yesterday morning.

Chen Zili, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Ye Gongqi, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wang Qing, vice chairman of the Shanghai Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attended the opening ceremony.

Addressing the opening ceremony on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Chen quoted the speech Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, made on 21 August at the first session in which heroes from Beijing reported on the suppression of the rebellion in the capital. Zhu Rongji said at that meeting: The anti-rebellion [ping bao] units, Armed Police Force, and public security police in the capital have made great contributions defending the people's republic. Their sacrifice is heavy and their meritorious service is historic. The anti-rebellion heroes' deeds are a crystallization of the love demonstrated by the people's soldiers for their motherland and the people, as well as their courage and wisdom. They have safeguarded the people's republic, the people in the capital, the people throughout the country, and the people in Shanghai. Had it not been for their success in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital, the upheaval in Shanghai would not have been thwarted and the situation in the city would not have been stabilized. Not only are the heroes the guardians of the republic, but they also are the guardians of the people in Shanghai. Long live the Chinese People's Liberation Army! Eternal glory for the martyrs of martial law troops, Armed Police Force, and public security police who died for the cause of suppressing the rebellion!

Chen Zili said: Comrade Zhu Rongji's speech fully reflects the firm support of the people of Shanghai for the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and their lofty respect for the antirebellion heroes.

Chen Zili urged all grass-roots units to organize their workers to visit the exhibition so as to expedite the study and implementation of the guidelines set forth by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Shanghai Holds Media Cadre Training Class

OW1309002389 Shanghai JIEFENG RIBAO
in Chinese 29 Aug P-1

[Report by Tang Xiangchang (0781 5046 4545)]

[Text] The first training class of news media cadres to study the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was inaugurated yesterday at the new location of the party school under the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. The training class was sponsored by the Propaganda Department and the

party school of the municipal party committee. A total of 86 students attended. They are the principal responsible persons of the JIEFANG RIBAO, WEN HUI BAO, XINMIN WANBAO, Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station, Shanghai Television Station, and other journalism units. Yan Jiadong, executive vice president of the party school of the municipal CPC Committee presided over an opening meeting.

Chen Zhili, secretary of the municipal Communist Youth League Committee and head of the Propaganda Department under the municipal party committee, attended the meeting and made a speech. She said: In the course of stopping the turmoil and quelling the riot, the journalist workers in Shanghai have done a great deal of work under the leadership of the municipal party committee and made contributions to stabilizing the entire situation in Shanghai. However, there are some problems here. We must sum up our experiences, deepen our understanding, and unify our thinking. Chen Zhili said: The municipal party committee has pinned great hopes on the broad masses of journalists in Shanghai. Therefore, we must realize the significant role of the news media, as well as its historic and social responsibilities. Journalists must bring into full play their role as the mouthpiece of the party and the government; help strengthen ties among the party, government, and people; and do an even better job in propagating and implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. She called on all students to study carefully the problems which emerged during the recent turmoil, sum up our experiences, and draw lessons, particularly that concerning the case of the SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO [World Economic Journal]. She pointed out: During the class, all students should link what they are studying with what they have in their minds, heighten their level of understanding, strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally, carry out their journalistic work well, and further develop the two types of socialist civilization.

Gong Xinhua, deputy director of the municipal Propaganda Department, made a speech. He called on all students attending the class to study earnestly the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches in close connection with the current situation, sum up their experience in waging the struggle to stop the turmoil and quell the riot, and implement the party line which consists of "one center and two basic points." He urged them to identify themselves with the party Central Committee politically and ideologically in opposing bourgeois liberalization, give proper guidance to all news media, and follow a correct path in doing journalist work. He also laid down the requirements for various stages of the training course.

124 Teachers Return to Shanghai From Abroad

O/A1509181189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1007 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] Shanghai, September 15 (XINHUA)—Over the past three months, 124 teachers who had gone abroad for

advanced study or joint academic research programs have returned to Shanghai as scheduled, despite the anti-government riots in Beijing in early June.

Jiang Fanchen, an associate professor at East China Teachers University, was invited to teach an advanced course in Chinese literature as a visiting scholar at a college in the United States in August last year. When she finished her contract last June, she spurned pressure to stay in the U.S. and returned to China.

The Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Personnel recently adopted a series of preferential measures for returned students in terms of employment and living conditions.

Central-South Region

New Hainan Governor Close Jiang Associate

HK1409031189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Sep 89 p 1

[By David Chen]

[Text] The governor of Hainan, the flamboyant Liang Xiang, has been sacked for a series of malpractices, it was officially announced yesterday.

He will be replaced today by the deputy Communist Party chief in the province, Mr Liu Jianfeng, a long-time associate of party General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

The change, which has been in the offing for several weeks, came fairly abruptly.

On Monday, a telephone conference of party and government chiefs in Guangdong and Hainan reached a consensus over Mr Liu's appointment.

Yesterday, at the fourth plenum of the provincial party committee, the provincial party chief, Mr Xu Shijie, conveyed the Central Government's decision to dismiss Mr Liang from all his posts in Hainan, as forecast by the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in June.

Among the charges against him are that Mr Liang, his wife and son, had been making profits from the island province. He is also accused of making "serious mistakes" in implementing reform policies—an allusion to his associating with the disgraced former party chief Zhao Ziyang.

However, Mr Xu stressed that the dismissal had nothing to do with the Zhao faction. Mr Liang is now in Beijing, where he is under close investigation.

While Mr Liang's dismissal had been expected, Mr Liu's appointment came as a surprise. At least two close followers of Prime Minister Li Peng have been named as possible successors—Hainan's vice-governor, Mr Bao Kemin, and Liaoning governor, Mr Li Changchun.

Informed sources said Mr Liu's emergence as a contender for the post was fairly recent.

Analysts said Mr Liu's appointment possibly reflected a serious rift over the choice of Mr Liang's successor. It may also indicate that Mr Li Peng's position is not as strong as it was a few months ago.

Now that one of Mr Jiang's former subordinates is to be the new governor, this could mean that better co-operation between Shanghai and Hainan is in the offing.

Chinese sources, however, were eager to dispel any suggestion that Mr Liu's appointment reflected a rift in the central leadership.

As an electrical engineer, Mr Liu's expertise is required at a time when the emphasis, in developing the island province, is on the building of a sound infrastructure before other forms of economic development can proceed properly, they pointed out.

Mr Xu, the provincial party secretary, stressed this point when he wrote in a recent edition in the PEOPLE's DAILY that building a special economic zone covering all 30,000 square kilometres of the island, as advocated by Mr Zhao and Mr Liang, was very different from the work of creating such zones as Shenzhen which cover only dozens or a few hundred square kilometres.

Such a concept is "not practical." Rather, intensive infrastructure construction is the only way to lay a foundation for its future development, he wrote.

Before arriving in Hainan, Mr Liu was a vice-minister in the Electronics Industry Ministry, serving first under Mr Jiang and later under Mr Li Tieying.

His association with Mr Jiang, however, dates back to the 1960s when both worked in Shanghai.

In 1984, when Mr Jiang was Minister of Electronics Industry, Mr Liu was appointed a vice-minister. He stayed on in the ministry when Mr Jiang was appointed mayor and later party first secretary of Shanghai.

A few months after the ministry was reorganised and merged with the Ministry of Machine-Building, Mr Liu headed south as the second most senior member of the party committee for Hainan under Mr Xu.

Since his appointment to the province, Mr Liu has been involved largely in party work and was not a member of the provincial government under Mr Liang.

Hubei Secretary Views Provincial Development

HK1409063389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Sep 89 p 4

[Article by Guan Guangfu (7070 1639 1381), secretary of Hubei Provincial CPC Committee: "Striving To Rise in Central China"]

[Text] Since the founding of our nation, Hubei has changed a great deal with gratifying achievements. The key water conservancy project of Gezhou Dam on the

Changjiang at Xiling Gorge, the Wuhan Steel Corporation, the Hubei Steel Corporation, and various steel factories which constitute a belt of metallurgical industry along the Changjiang in east Hubei; the new city turning out automobiles in the mountains of northeast Hubei—the Shiyan No 2 Automobile Factory; the prosperous Jianghan Plain; the production bases of grain and cotton commodities in the hills of north Hubei; the development of Wuhan, the provincial capital; and the rises of the medium and small cities and towns are the monuments of socialist construction in Hubei.

In the last 40 years, Hubei has established an industrial system with power, iron and steel, automobile, machinery, light textile, and chemical industry as its pillars—quite a complete set of varieties. Its fixed assets increased 117 fold, and total industrial output value increased 161 fold. Agriculture has also developed quickly, with an increase of 420 percent in total output value. In the recent 10 years, a steady increase of grain has been maintained, and per-capita acquisition of grain reached 450 kilograms. Various businesses also have great development, with fresh water aquatic products ranking third in the whole country. Various enterprises like education, technology, culture, health, and sports also have developed. Within these 40 years, development has been quickest particularly in the 10-year period of reform and opening up. Up to 1987, the major provincial economic indexes of total national production output value, total industrial production output value, total agricultural production output value, and revenue income doubled themselves two years ahead of schedule. These simple figures recorded the courageous steps of the Hubei people in advancing along the socialist road, and marked Hubei as an important base of industry and agriculture in the country.

A poor and backward Hubei has greatly changed in the 40 years of great historical reforms, but it cannot compare with the advanced provinces and cities, and judging from the great goals of the four modernizations, it has just started its paces. Looking at the future, we can expect big difficulties, remote destinations, and heavy responsibilities. In particular, under the present competitive condition resulting from developing the socialist commodity economy in the whole country, Hubei, situated in the interior, faces a much more grim challenge: It can strive to realize a rise in central China, or it can do nothing and be degraded into an empty valley in the interior. In the process of implementing the spirit of the 13th party congress, the whole province has achieved consensus through analyses of the situations in the country and the province; that is, Hubei can only make the first choice—to strive to rise in central China. This is an attainable goal through hard work, and is also the contribution we should make to the great endeavor of realizing the four modernizations and invigorating China.

Hubei is situated in a position which connects the eastern parts of the country to its western parts, and is a point for exchanges between the north and south. The

Changjiang and Hanjiang run through the whole province; coupled with the Beijing-Guangzhou railway, Jiaozuo-Liuzhou railway, and Sichuan-Hubei-Jiangxi railway, they connect all the large- and medium-size cities in our province, reaching every part of the Jianghan Plain. Obviously, we have a better geographic position and economic strong points in struggling for a rise in central China; therefore, development and opening up along the Changjiang are our key points, and we have established several experimental districts and formed an economic belt along the Changjiang. In this way, the Changjiang economic belt can be the prime factor which will activate the economy in the whole province, strengthen economic relations with the coastal regions, and strengthen opening up of the province to the outside world for the sake of making preparations to meet the state's decision to strengthen economic development in central China.

Regarding the strategy for economic development in the whole province, we have decided upon the policy of emphasizing the strong points and strengthening foundations. First, we must tackle the "floods" in the Jianghan Plain and the "droughts" in the hills in north Hubei, the two big agricultural bases, and we will also strengthen the foundation for agriculture. Second, we must grasp the "double seven hundred" reform for the Wuhan Steel Corporation and the constructions of the key projects of Shiyan No 2 Automobile Factory, which will produce 300,000 cars; the Geheyuan Hydraulic Power Station, which will produce 1.2 million kilowatts; and Hanchuan Power Plant, which will also produce 1.2 million kilowatts; as well as fortify basic industries such as energy, transportation, and raw materials. The strengthening of these two "foundations" will increase the staying power for development in the future and provide us with reliable assurance. Judging from the basic condition that Hubei has been an important old base of agricultural and industrial production in the country, in order to rise in central China, Hubei must follow the route of self-reliance, of establishing enterprises through hard efforts, and of internal development. We are striving to use new technologies to systematically revolutionize traditional industries and to build agricultural bases so as to rejuvenate the old industrial and agricultural bases in Hubei. At the same time, when we strengthen the two "foundations," we will vigorously develop the "big light industry" with our strong points in abundant resources and agriculture to safeguard effective supply and accelerate the speed of accumulation of capital. Regarding the problem of districts, we will begin from considering the fact that Hubei has a large area of poor mountains, which include many old bases of revolution, minority nationalities districts, and reservoir areas. We will uphold the principle of selecting the best and assisting the poor; that is, we must first develop the districts with better developed economies and with the strong points of high economic returns, and sympathetically assist the poor mountainous areas to solve the problems of food, shelter, and poverty. This is required

by the economic development in the whole province and is also a solemn political task.

The great achievements in the 40 years since the founding of our nation have forcefully proved that socialist development and advancement are irresistible. The Hubei people, with the honorable revolutionary tradition, will staunchly carry through the party's basic lines; uphold the four cardinal principles, reform, opening up, hard work, and science and technology; and advance courageously toward the realization of the great goals of development proposed by the central authorities.

Northeast Region

Secretary's Article Reviews Jilin Development

HK1609073789 Beijing *RENMIN RIBAO* in Chinese
7 Sep 89 p 4

[Article by He Zhukang (0149 4554 1660), secretary of Jilin Provincial CPC Committee: "Fight in Unity To Build Jilin"]

[Text] Forty years ago, through long-term bloodshed and bitter struggle under the CPC leadership, the humiliated Chinese people toppled imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism which had weighed like mountains on their backs, and have since stood up as masters of the country. New China surfaced in the world like a red sun rising from the east. Jilin, the border area that had suffered all kinds of miseries, began the great process of renovation like other provinces and cities in the country. Now 40 years have elapsed; just as the "spring rain brings the flowers back to life, and the hills, covered with blooming flowers, herald the spring." Jilin's 23 million people of various nationalities living in the Changbai mountain ranges and along the Songhua Jiang valleys have reaped the bountiful fruits of socialist construction, whether in politics, economy, science, culture, education, or other social undertakings, through hard work and bitter struggle, and vigorous efforts to achieve prosperity under CPC leadership. The province's gross value of social products, gross industrial and agricultural output value, and gross national product have increased 38 fold, 25 fold, and 19 fold respectively. Reform and opening up since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee especially have brought about unprecedented profound changes in the province's features, with its gross national product more than quadrupling, financial revenues increasing 2.7 times, and per-capita income of the urban and rural population increasing 2.3 times, while a long-term stagnation in its agriculture has ended with a continuous escalation in grain production. At present, the province's gross output and volume of maize exported or transported to other provinces and cities rank first in China; its industry enjoys a continuous and steady development at an average annual rate of 11.7 percent; its progress in science, culture, education, and public health undertakings has made long strides; there has been great improvement in people's living standards; and the economic and

cultural construction in minority nationality regions such as Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture are full of vitality in a dynamic atmosphere. We have gone through many a detour over the past 40 years, but our cause continues to shine like the sun and moon despite occasional eclipses. Great accomplishments, profound changes, and historical comparison can only make firmer the people's one faith, namely: Without the Communist Party, there would not have been a New China; only socialism can save China.

Our republic has now entered its middle age. All accomplishments and hardships in the past have become history. What we face today is a new expedition which is all the more magnificent, arduous, and thrilling.

Years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed a strategic concept, a "trilogy" for China's socialist modernization, with an incisive explanation being given by the 13th CPC National Congress. Comrade Xiaoping has recently pointed out again that the "trilogy" concept for development is correct. In this strategic concept involving the whole situation, Jilin is assigned a special mission as a coastal border province, and as an important commodity grain, motor vehicle, petrochemical industry, forestry, and science and technology base in China. Starting from the reality of Jilin Province's conditions, the strategic concept for the general economic, scientific, technological, and social development of the province is: To deepen reform, to establish ties with southern provinces and extend relations with northern provinces, to attach importance to economic results, to give play to the pioneering role of science and technology, to pursue structural readjustment, and to strengthen control, with some breakthrough in key projects to accomplish overall renovation. It requires unremitting efforts from now on to realize the quadrupling of gross industrial and agricultural output value and gross national product by the year 2000, taking 1980 as the base, with the per-capita gross national product exceeding 1,900 yuan. We must work hard to do a good job in building Jilin and to make contributions to China's socialist modernization.

To realize our strategic goal, the most important thing is stability. Reviewing the history of the past 40 years, especially having experienced the antiparty, antisocialist turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing that took place 3 months ago, we keenly feel the extreme importance of stability of socialist modernization. Development without stability is out of the question; turmoil can only bring disaster. To maintain stability, the most fundamental point is resolute adherence to the basic line of "one center, two basic points," and the firm implementation of the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee under all circumstances. Economy is the base, while "bountiful supply is the basis for reassuring the public"; in the final analysis, the economy must come up. At the same time, it is imperative to base ourselves on the four cardinal principles; to strengthen party building; and to strengthen the building of clean government and socialist spiritual civilization in reform and opening up.

to build China into a rich and strong country by adhering to the foundation of building the nation.

Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago: "Man must have some kind of spirit." On what do we rely to implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and to realize our great goal? On people, and on their lofty ideals, consciousness, and high aspirations. In a certain sense, the history of New China's development is one of bringing forward the revolutionary spirit of hard work and bitter struggle, and the pioneering and trailblazing spirit under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Today, we are at the beginning of the second part of the "trilogy." The tasks of improvement and rectification are arduous. We have many favorable conditions, while we also face many difficulties and new challenges. At this critical moment, we should acquire higher aspirations to restore the revolutionary spirit and unite to make progress. At present, the contretemps [feng bo 7364 3134] of turmoil are over, and the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is being implemented in depth everywhere. We are determined to exert efforts by uniting the people of the whole province to advance toward the goal of a rich and strong nation with democracy and civilization, to work hard to do a even better job in building Jilin, and to make greater contributions to our socialist people's republic under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as general secretary.

Liaoning Governor Addresses Plant Managers

SK 1509051489 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Excerpts] On 9 September, the provincial Structural Reform Commission and the provincial Society of Entrepreneurs held a forum of plant directors and managers of 16 large and medium-sized enterprises. Governor Li Changchun and Vice Governor Chen Suzhi gave important speeches on issues of great concern to the enterprises. They emphatically pointed out: At present, there are many difficulties facing our province. In order to stabilize the economy, overcome difficulties, and prevent a decline in the economy, first we must stabilize enterprises and make special efforts to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises because this is the key to stabilizing the economy. All fields should exert efforts to create an external environment for enterprises and create good conditions for further invigorating enterprises.

Comrade Chen Suzhi pointed out: At present, in order to invigorate enterprises we should pay attention to solving the following two issues: First, we must correctly understand and comprehensively implement the guidelines of the fourth plenary session; prevent and overcome onesidedness in our ideology, work, and methods; and continue to implement comprehensively the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform. In carrying out the improvement and rectification drive, we must adopt a clear-cut and resolute

attitude and pay attention to stabilizing the economy in an effort to invigorate enterprises.

Second, we must persist in adhering to the policies of reform and opening up. The party and our country have explicitly pointed out that the general policies of reform and opening up, as well as other stipulated policies, will remain unchanged. In this connection, our province has stressed that during enterprise reform, we must continue to adhere to the implementation of the contract system, the plant director responsibility system, and reform policies; and must persist in not taking back those powers given to grass-roots enterprises. All policies formulated by the provincial authorities should be implemented continuously provided that they are in conformity with the state general policies for reform and opening up. Those policies which do not conform with the central guidelines should be cleaned up by the provincial authorities. Those powers that have been delegated to enterprises and all stipulated policies should not be recalled by any unit or individual without the approval of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

In view of the fact that some enterprises are concerned whether or not some past policies issued to invigorate enterprises will be changed, that some are not sure whether the regulations and policies will be put into practice, and that some enterprises have no courage to hold meetings to order goods, Comrade Chen Suzhi emphatically pointed out: All past policies and regulations formulated by the provincial authorities for invigorating enterprise production and operation will continue to be implemented provided they are conducive to development, and unless explicitly ordered halted by the provincial government. In conducting business contacts within the limit permitted by the provincial government, enterprises may receive a certain amount of funds from the provincial authorities for social intercourse. Those policies and regulations permitting enterprises to contract the purchase tasks to personnel responsible for supply and marketing work will remain valid. [passage omitted]

Comrade Li Changchun pointed out at the end of the forum: Recently, people in society have made many comments about enterprise managers. There is no need for some managers feel that such comments are putting ideological pressure on them. The party and government have fully affirmed the role of enterprise managers. As a rule, most enterprises managers are good and this is the general trend. A small number of bad elements cannot represent all the entrepreneurs. They are the degenerates of entrepreneurs. We must resolutely punish them according to the law. At present, the province's economic situation is grim and there are many difficulties. Enterprise managers should try by all possible means to overcome difficulties and push production forward. Enterprise managers should turn pressure into motivation, look inward, tap potential, rely on the leadership of the party and the masses of workers, display the fine tradition of plain living and arduous struggle, enhance

spirit, and shoulder the heavy historical tasks. Comrades of the governments at all levels and departments concerned should go to enterprises with intensity to cooperate with and serve them, create a good external environment for the production and operation of enterprises, and enable our province's economy to steadily develop further.

Liaoning City To Implement High Technology Plan

OW0909135589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0807 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Shenyang, September 9 (XINHUA)—Shenyang will be the first city in China to carry out the experiment of pushing the transformation of traditional industry with the development of high and new technology. The plan of the experiment was ratified by the State Science and Technology Commission a few days ago.

Shenyang is one of China's oldest industrial bases, and 70 percent of the equipment in the 5,000 industrial enterprises in the city was made before the 1960s. The advantages of the traditional industry have been lost or are in the process of being lost.

Deputy Director of the State Science and Technology Commission Li Xue explained that the experiment is aimed at probing new ways to integrate the development of high and new-tech industry with the transformation of traditional industry. It is also aimed at "achieving new experiences for the reform of the system of science and technology, and the implementation of the 'Torch Plan', and setting an example for the state's scientific and technological work."

Director of Shenyang Science and Technology Commission Li Houxuan explained that, with the support of the state's projects in Shenyang such as the robot demonstration project, the developing centers for large-scale integrated circuits, sensitive materials and sensor technology, the experiment will try to develop 50 varieties of high- and new-tech products including light aircraft before the year 1995, with an output value of two billion yuan.

Li said that the experiment will start with the construction of the basic projects in the "Torch Plan".

Special policies will be adopted in Shenyang to set up a batch of high- and new-tech enterprises, of which the ownership can be by the whole people, collective or individual; and they can also be integrated complexes or joint-ventures.

Among the employees of these enterprises, more than 30 percent will be university graduates, while 60 percent will be polytechnic school graduates. At present, less than 10 percent of the employees at the state's enterprises have such levels of education.

Li Houxuan said that when the Nanhu Technical Development District in Shenyang began construction last

year, it was decided to face both the internal and international markets; to date, six joint-ventures have been set up there.

In order to successfully accomplish the experiment, the State Science and Technology Commission and the Shenyang municipal government will adopt preferential policies for the experiment in respect to funds and materials, according to Li Houxian.

Northwest Region

Qinghai Secretary Attends Radio Anniversary Party

*HK1709020589 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] On 16 September, provincial party and government leaders Yin Kesheng, Ma Wanli, Song Ruixiang, Tian Chengping, (Jin Jipeng), and Sang Jiejia held a gathering with some 100 broadcasting workers to mark the 40th anniversary of the Qinghai People's Broadcasting Station. [passage omitted]

Song Ruixiang, governor, and Sang Jiejia, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, extended congratulations and thanks to the station for its successes and contributions over the past 40 years. They said: Viewed from the recent turmoil, the Qinghai People's Broadcasting Station is good generally speaking, from the cadres down to the broadcasting personnel. They have been able to withstand the tests. However, certain problems were also exposed.

They expressed the hope that the comrades of the station will seriously study the spirit of the fourth plenary session, profoundly understand the issue of integrating party spirit with popular nature, spontaneously act as the party's mouthpiece, and run broadcasts better and better so as to make new contributions to promoting the building of the two civilizations throughout the province.

Shaanxi Secretary Meets Provincial Delegates

*HK1809071789 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] Provincial party committee leaders Zhang Boxing, Dong Jichang and Zhi Yimin yesterday afternoon met with twelve provincial delegates who are about to leave for Beijing today to attend a national conference of commending advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding party workers, encouraging them to make earnest efforts to strengthen primary party organizations and give full play to the political core role of party organizations.

Secretary Zhang Boxing pointed out: It is an honor for our province to see you going to attend a national commendation meeting. The meeting is of great significance in consolidating primary party organizations and

giving an incentive to the historical sense of responsibility of the broad masses of party workers. Zhang Boxing continued: Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes of weakening party leadership and the party's core role are a bitter lesson to us. Our party is a unified whole organized in line with the principle of democratic centralism and the denial that the function of primary party organizations inevitably weakens party leadership. To promote the socialist modernization program, the party leadership must be enhanced and the political core role of party organizations at different levels given full play. [passage omitted]

Shaanxi Concludes Organization Work Meeting

*HK1509022189 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] At the provincial organization work conference which concluded on 14 September, Dong Jichang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed that it is essential to devote every effort to doing a good job in party building.

Dong Jichang first analyzed the importance and urgency of stepping up party building. He said that the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that occurred not long ago represented a shocking political struggle. The main reason why hostile forces at home and abroad were able to stir up trouble, turmoil, and counterrevolutionary rebellion was because of the problems in the party. In recent years, and especially because of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's ideological, political, and organizational instigation and support for bourgeois liberalization, party leadership and ideological and political work have been weakened. His mistakes in other respects intensified the ideological confusion in the party, its organizational looseness, and disciplinary laxity; and encouraged the growth of corruption in the party. These things seriously damaged relations between the party and masses, and they weakened the party's fighting strength.

Dong Jichang said that, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, it is imperative that the party grasp the things it should. The party organizations and the leading comrades at all levels must have a clear understanding of this and devote efforts to promoting party building, party strengthening, and improving party leadership. [passage omitted]

He said: At present we must continue to expose and criticize publicly Comrade Zhao Ziyang's erroneous views and ideas on the theory of party building, and eliminate the serious influence of bourgeois liberalization in all aspects of theory on party building, especially in the party's nature, program, guiding idea, organizational principles, and its fine traditions, so as to eliminate muddled ideas, distinguish between right and wrong in theory, enhance understanding, and do a good job in party building. [passage omitted]

Taiwan Affairs Official Briefs Reporters

Comments on Exchange Problems

*OW1709065989 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Mandarin to Taiwan 0900 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Text] According to XINHUA, in an interview with reporters on 15 September, Tang Shubei, deputy director and spokesman of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, discussed problems that have cropped up in the exchanges between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait in recent years.

1. On whether any changes have been made to the regulations concerning Taiwan compatriots' application for mainland entrance visas, he said: No change has been made to the method of issuing travel certificates.

2. On anticommunist propaganda carried out by the Taiwan side by means of postal and telephone contacts, Tang Shubei said: In June of this year the Taiwan authorities suddenly opened indirect telephone service and mail exchanges with the mainland. Mail from Taiwan has been found to contain reactionary propaganda material, psychological warfare material and post-cards expressing support for the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. He said: The concerned Taiwan quarters should immediately put a stop to all such extremely unwise activities as those mentioned above.

3. On Taiwan compatriots who enter the mainland with renminbi on them, he noted: We hope Taiwan compatriots will not come to the mainland with renminbi purchased outside of the mainland in their possession.

4. On the recent appearance of some young women in Taiwan, Tang Shubei said: Some young women have been abducted by those who trade in human beings and forced to lead a tragic life as prostitutes on Taiwan. The concerned Taiwan authorities should sternly punish these traders of human beings.

5. On preventing rare wildlife from being smuggled from the mainland to Taiwan, Tang Shubei reiterated that smuggling of any rare wildlife is strictly forbidden.

6. On whether the mainland government will permit sending labor service to Taiwan, he said: The two sides of the Taiwan Strait should cooperate with each other. This is also the attitude we adopt with regard to cooperation between the two sides of the strait concerning labor service. Of course, we are against the attempt by a small number of people to take advantage of this to go to Taiwan.

7. On the three mainland fishermen of the Taiwan fishing boat Kaohsiung who have been escorted to Taiwan for trial, Tang Shubei noted: There were, altogether, eight mainlanders among the crew members of the Kaohsiung. It is suspected some of them are involved in a murder case. The concerned Taiwan authorities should send them back to the mainland. Our judicial

organs will pass fair and reasonable court decisions on them on the basis of the crime committed and in accordance with law.

8. On Taiwan's practice of flexible diplomacy in an attempt to gain dual recognition, Tang Shubei stressed that we are firmly opposed to a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," and are opposed to the establishment of official ties and official exchanges with Taiwan by any country that has established diplomatic relations with China.

Cites Travel Statistics

*OW1509153089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1507 GMT 15 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Contacts between people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and various exchanges have been noteworthy this year.

This was revealed today by Tang Shubei, deputy head of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council; at a forum attended by journalists here.

Incomplete statistics show that more than 370,000 Taiwan compatriots came to the mainland in the first eight months of this year, a rise of 23 percent over the same period last year, the official said.

Therefore, more than 800,000 Taiwan people have visited the mainland since the end of 1987, while only 2,100 people from the mainland have been allowed to visit their relatives in Taiwan since November 1988.

This year, 135 athletes from Taiwan came to the mainland to take part in games after 40 years of suspension of such activities, the official said, adding that there will be more of them coming here in the latter part of this year since there will be several Asian and international games to be held on the mainland.

The most important development, he said, is in the economic relations and trade between the two sides. Despite various obstacles and difficulties, the economic and trade relations have seen prominent developments.

Tang revealed that during the first half of this year, the total trade volume between the two sides exceeded 1.74 billion U.S. dollars, a rise of 57 percent over the same period last year. Meanwhile, investment in mainland enterprises by Taiwan business people keeps growing.

This year, east China's Fujian Province set up three economic development zones for projects invested in by Taiwan people, in Fuzhou and Xiamen. In the first six months, the province approved 135 joint ventures with 124 million U.S. dollars worth of contracted investment. Xiamen approved 74 items invested by Taiwan people, more than double the figure in the same period last year.

He affirmed the development of nongovernmental relations between the two sides, which he said reflected the strong desire for close relations between people on both sides of the strait.

Tang affirmed that the Taiwan Affairs Office will continue to carry out concerned principles and policies on Taiwan affairs to further promote economic and trade relations and various exchanges between the two sides.

Denounces 'Subversive' Activities

OW1509145689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1357 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Spokesman for the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council Tang Shubei denounced here today the Taiwan authorities' subversive and anti-communist propaganda activities aimed at the mainland by taking advantage of different channels of exchange between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Tang told a press conference that such activities have strained the relations between the two sides.

He said the mainland welcomes measures taken by the Taiwan authorities to allow people from the island province to visit, post letters to and make telephone calls to their relatives on the mainland, as such activities are objectively helpful for exchanges between the two sides of the strait.

But, the Taiwan authorities still hold to their policy of hostility toward and their stand of "no contact, no compromise and no negotiations" with the mainland, he said.

Since the turmoil and anti-government riots in Beijing earlier this year, the spokesman pointed out, the Taiwan authorities have repeatedly "assisted" a handful of riot instigators, and given shelter and support to wanted fugitives who took part in the anti-government riots.

In addition, they have used ocean currents, balloons and mail to despatch reactionary materials into the mainland for "psychological warfare", he said, adding that they have also spread ideas attacking the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system by taking advantage of exchanges between the two sides of the strait.

Tang said the posts and telecommunications department on the Chinese mainland unilaterally opened partial mail services with Taiwan in 1979. But the Taiwan authorities stuck to their policy of "no contact, no compromise and no negotiations" and banned exchange of mails.

However, he said, the Taiwan authorities suddenly opened indirect telephone services and exchange of mail with the mainland in June this year. However, mail from Taiwan was often found to contain "materials for psychological warfare"; some postcards called for support for the anti-government riots, some envelopes were overprinted with political slogans or had stamps with anti-communist contents, and telexes were used to transmit anti-communist materials, he added.

The spokesman pointed out that the anti-communist propaganda activities the Taiwan authorities have conducted through normal exchanges of mail have already aroused uneasiness among family members and relatives of Taiwan compatriots, and they have denounced such activities.

Tang said such activities offend the people's will and are an obstacle to normal exchanges between people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

He hoped that the Taiwan authorities would give up their stand against the central government and stop activities obstructing exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and the reunification of the motherland.

Issues Statement on News Coverage

OW1509151989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1418 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Tang Shubei, spokesman of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council, made to XINHUA today a statement on matters needing attention for correspondents from Taiwan covering news on the mainland of China.

Tang said that in recent years, some correspondents in Taiwan had broken through the blockade by the Taiwan authorities and come to the mainland for news coverage. Their reporting of the real situation on the mainland has helped promote mutual understanding among people in both Taiwan and on the mainland.

He said that the government on the mainland would always welcome Taiwan correspondents and would provide them with conveniences for their work. In order to better protect Taiwan correspondents' regular and lawful news coverage and reporting, Tang said, it is necessary to remind Taiwan correspondents of the following points for attention:

1. Any Taiwan correspondent wishes to come to the mainland for news reporting should present ahead of time his application to the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY or to an embassy or a consulate of the People's Republic of China abroad. Attached to the application should be a certificate of appointment from the press unit he belongs to, his brief biography and a concrete itinerary, including the items he intends to cover, the names of the persons he wishes to interview, the places he hopes to visit and the length of his intended sojourn. If his application is approved he will be given an entry document. Generally speaking, the time limit for such activities is one month at a time.

2. Those qualified to apply are correspondents and editors (including photographers and video-cameramen, etc.) from mass media which regularly publish or issue news. These mass media include newspapers, magazines, news agencies, radio and television stations, etc.

3. After entering the mainland, a Taiwan correspondent should go to the All-China Journalists Association to get

a licence for news coverage, which should be shown before every activity of news coverage and will be valid only for a certain period. When the correspondent ends his news coverage in China, he should return the licence to the All-China Journalists Association or to any association-entrusted unit.

4. The All-China Journalists Association or a press unit entrusted by the association will be responsible for receiving Taiwan correspondents. The Taiwan correspondent who comes to specially cover major political events or major academic, cultural, sports or scientific and technological exchange activities will be received by the unit that sponsors the activity. However, he still has to get a licence from the All-China Journalists Association. After this, the sponsor will issue an additional licence specially for the activity. The sponsor unit should help make arrangements for Taiwan correspondents to conduct normal news coverage, but the Taiwan correspondent should give notice to the units and persons he is to visit and interview about his reporting and get permission from them beforehand.

5. At present, no Taiwan correspondent is allowed to be stationed on the mainland and no Taiwan mass media are allowed to set up bureaus or offices on the mainland. Besides, no Taiwan mass media are allowed to engage

any Chinese, foreigner, Overseas Chinese or compatriot from Hong Kong or Macao as a special correspondent or stringer. No unit or person on the mainland is allowed to be interviewed by a correspondent in Taiwan via long-distance telephone.

6. All Taiwan correspondents covering news on the mainland are protected by the state laws. Meanwhile, they should abide by the state laws, decrees and rules concerned. They should not conduct any activity that does not conform to their position as correspondents. Violators will be dealt with according to the seriousness of the cases, including oral warning, revoking the licence for coverage and presenting the case to the judicial departments. Taiwan correspondents who enter the mainland as tourists or to visit relatives are banned from any news-covering activity.

7. All equipment for radio and television broadcasting and for photography carried by Taiwan correspondents should be declared to the customs when they enter the mainland. The customs will let them in if they have certificates issued by the All-China Journalists Association and by the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television. The correspondents should take out all the equipment declared when they leave the mainland.

President Gives Condolences on Yu Teng-fa's Death

*OW1509044589 Taipei CNA in English
1542 GMT 14 Sep 89*

[Text] Kaohsiung, southern Taiwan, Sept. 14 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Thursday expressed condolence at the death of Yu Teng-fa, a respected opposition leader in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

An autopsy Thursday determined that Yu, who was elected magistrate of the southern Taiwan county of Kaohsiung three times, was murdered.

Dr. Yang Jih-sung, an authoritative coroner, told the press that there was a fatal wound on Yu's head that is believed to have caused his death.

Dr. Yang said he was quite sure what the murder weapon was, but refused to comment further.

A life-long political oppositionist, Yu, 87, was found naked and dead on the second floor of his house in Jenwu Township, Kaohsiung County, Wednesday morning. Family members immediately reported his death to police and, claiming that Yu had been murdered, asked the police to launch an in-depth investigation of the case.

Also present during the postmortem were Yu's daughter-in-law Chen Yueh-ying, now Kaohsiung County magistrate, and several of Yu's grandchildren.

President Li Teng-hui, who is also chairman of the governing Kuomintang (KMT) has asked both Cheng Shui-chi, deputy secretary general of the KMT Central Committee, and Taiwan Governor Chiu Chuang-huan to convey his condolences to Yu's family.

Premier Li Huan was also very concerned about Yu's death. He told the press while visiting an old man's home Thursday that he had ordered police authorities to do whatever they could to crack the murder case.

Earlier in the day, Kaohsiung police organized a special task force to probe the case.

Also on Thursday, Yu's family offered \$1 million New Taiwan dollars (about 38,000 U.S. dollars) to anyone who could provide police with clues that would lead to the discovery of the murderer.

President Li Inspects, Praises Armed Forces

*OW1509024089 Taipei CNA in English
1606 GMT 14 Sep 89*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 14 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui praised the Republic of China Armed Forces for their combat readiness during an inspection tour Thursday.

President Li flew to the Taoyuan Airbase in northern Taiwan at 1:00 p.m. After hearing a briefing by the airbase commander, Li visited the base's maintenance units.

The president then tested in person the airbase's combat readiness. Within five minutes after Li pressed an alert button, several F-5's scrambled to meet a mock invasion by the enemy. Li said that he was quite satisfied with the test.

From the air base, Li and his entourage proceeded on to a nearby motorized division, one of the Republic of China's best-trained military units. Accompanied by Gen. Hau Pei-tsun, Li inspected the first combat group of the division.

Later, Li travelled to Keelung to visit a destroyer and boost the morale of the sailors on board.

Li said that he was pleased to see both the sailors' high spirit and the destroyer's modernized weapons systems.

Ministry To Examine Cases of Stranded Activists

*OW1209114489 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 10 Sep 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Liu Hung-chun, deputy director of the Entry and Exit Permit Service Bureau of the Ministry of Interior, indicated yesterday [10 September] that his bureau will follow government regulations in examining the case of 61 activists of Mainland China's democratic movement, who have requested entry into Taiwan. The 61 democratic activists, who are being held up in Hong Kong, are currently receiving assistance from the China Refugee Relief Association. Liu added that there is little doubt approval will be granted.

It has been learned that all 61 democratic activists sneaked into Hong Kong through various channels after the 4 June Tienanmen incident and that they all have legal problems concerning their stay in Hong Kong. Currently, the Hong Kong-Kowloon chapter of the government's refugee relief association is (?providing them refuge) clandestinely for fear that the Hong Kong immigration authorities will deport them back to Mainland China if their identities become known. It has been reported that there is little likelihood that the Hong Kong immigration authorities will issue residence or reentry permits to the 61 activists stranded in Hong Kong.

Palau Vice President, Entourage Arrive for Visit

*OW1509024189 Taipei CNA in English
1553 GMT 14 Sep 89*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 14 (CNA)—Vice President Kuniwo Nakamura of the Republic of Palau flew into Taipei Thursday for a 10-day visit to the Republic of China [ROC].

Nakamura, accompanied by a 10-member entourage comprising of leading parliamentary and economic figures, will call on officials of the foreign and economic affairs ministries, the Central Bank of China and the

Council of Agriculture to exchange views on promoting bilateral cooperation in agriculture, fisheries, trade, finance and tourism. Other members of the delegation include Alfonso Ollerong, governor of the Palau National Development Bank, and George Mgigasaol, vice president of the Senate.

Nakamura told the local press at the airport that he was delighted to visit the home of a world-renowned "economic miracle". He hoped that he would have a chance to study the causes and the successful achievements of the Republic of China in agriculture, industry and business.

Palau, consisting of more than 200 isles, is located in Micronesia in the South Pacific some 600 nautical miles southeast of the Philippines. It has a population of more than 15,000 scattered on more than 16 isles. It became independent on Jan. 1, 1981.

Relations between the ROC and Palau are very cordial and many ranking Palau officials have visited the ROC and the ROC has dispatched an agricultural technical mission to Palau to help the South Pacific island republic.

It is believed that Nakamura's visit to the ROC will not only promote the traditional friendship but also upgrade cooperative relations between the two countries.

Trade, Investment Mission Arrives in Philippines

OW1309121689 Taipei CNA in English
1034 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA)—A big delegation of trade and investment mission from the Republic of China on Taiwan, headed by Hsu Sheng-fa, chairman of the Chinese National Federation of Industries, arrived in Manila Wednesday afternoon, to explore possible joint ventures with Filipino businessmen, according to a FAR EAST NEWS AGENCY report from Manila.

The 104-member mission will be in Manila for four days to discuss business possibilities with Philippine Government officials.

The ROC businessmen will be briefed Thursday on the investment climate, rules and business opportunities by officials of the Philippine Board of Investments, Bureau of Customs, Central Bank, Securities and Exchange Commission and the Technology and Livelihood Resource Center.

They will visit the industrial sites of Tarlac Province at the invitation of Tarlac Gov. Mart Ocampo III, on Friday.

Hong Kong**Governor Seeks Beijing Visit in November**

HK1509023589 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 15 Sep 89 p 1

[By Lulu Yu]

[Text] In an urgent move to patch up relations between Hong Kong and China, the Governor, Sir David Wilson, has sent strong messages to Beijing requesting a meeting with senior officials.

Sir David's proposal to visit Beijing in November has been met with keen interest by the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, well-placed Chinese sources say.

China has offered a counter-proposal that Sir David make an earlier visit in October—immediately following the next session of the Joint Liaison Group beginning on September 27.

This will be the Governor's first trip to China since the Tiananmen Square killings in June.

Because of Sir David's ranking in the British hierarchy, he is expected to meet leaders of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office rather than China's top leaders.

Sir David's private secretary, Mr Clayton Leeks, last night declined to comment, saying he had no information on the proposals.

He added, however, that Sir David had expressed interest in making a trip to China before he went on leave last month.

"The Governor said then that he would very much hope to visit China again shortly, as he had done in the past," said Mr Leeks.

One Chinese source said in light of recent political developments in the territory, which saw the community split over the Basic Law, Sir David was not expected to travel to China later than November.

"There are bound to be many difficulties in the JLG talks that will need smoothing out," he said.

The Governor's trip is expected to help ease tensions following months of bickering between China and Britain over developments in the run-up to 1997.

Sir David is likely to convey local feelings about the pace of political reforms to his Chinese counterparts during his Beijing visit.

Chinese Basic Law drafters and Hong Kong's legislators are at loggerheads over the political model to be adopted after 1997.

PRC May Bar Martin Lee as Basic Law Drafter

HK1409024989 Hong Kong *HONGKONG STANDARD* in English 14 Sep 89 p 1

[By Stanley Leung]

[Text] The Chinese authorities may not accept Mr Martin Lee's return to the Basic Law Drafting Committee [BLDC] unless he clarifies his stance towards the Chinese Government.

A Chinese source said yesterday Mr Lee had not reasonably explained why he was now willing to work for the Li Peng administration which he had condemned since the imposition of martial law in May.

It is understood that the strongest action to be considered against Mr Lee, also a Legislative Councillor, could be dismissal from the drafting committee.

The source said there was a strong line of thinking in the committee that "Mr Lee should not come and go as he wishes."

"There is a voice in the BLDC asking Mr Lee to clarify his decision to change his mind."

Mr Lee said from London last night that he did not have to explain his decision to the Chinese authorities.

He said it was up to the Beijing-based secretariat of the Basic Law Drafting Committee to notify him officially if it did not want him to attend the December meetings of the committee sub-groups in Guangzhou.

Mr Lee said he had broken no rules and as long as he had not resigned, he was free to decide whether to attend meetings.

After imposition of martial law in Beijing, Mr Lee said he would not serve on the committee "as long as Chinese Premier Li Peng and President Yang Shangkun are in power". He reversed his decision last week, saying he wanted to be able to speak up for Hong Kong.

He said yesterday he had received the drafting committee secretariat's notice in July to attend the sub-group meetings in December. But the Chinese source said Mr Lee was not sent the latest notice, dated September 1, which revised the meeting schedule.

Another local drafter, Miss Liu Yiu-chu, said the Chinese Government should carefully consider the consequences of setting a precedent in Mr Lee's case.

Before ruling on the case, she said, the Chinese authorities should establish a clear principle whether to allow any officials or members of the National People's Congress [NPC] and its working committees to act openly in future to denounce the Chinese authorities in foreign countries.

Miss Liu said Mr Lee had dubbed the Chinese Government a "puppet government" and called for international sanctions against China in the United States.

Mr Lee was appointed about four years ago as a member of the BLDC which is a working committee under the NPC's standing committee.

Miss Liu said Beijing should examine the consequences of whether members of the Chinese establishment would be encouraged to act against the government if Mr Lee was accepted back into the drafting committee.

The official source said Beijing had to face the argument raised by Miss Liu.

Mr Lee said last night that he had the personal freedom to attend the Guangzhou meetings as he was notified in July.

Although he had not received the September notice from the BLDC secretariat, he said the latest notice would not supersede the July one.

Mr Lee said he now thought returning to the committee was "in the overall interests of Hong Kong people."

Mr Szeto, who also boycotted the drafting work, had said he will resume his work in the committee if there is a demand from Hong Kong people.

Escapes From PRC Reportedly More Difficult

HK1609025189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Sep 89 p 11

[By Geoffrey Crothall]

[Text] The news this week that one of China's most wanted dissident intellectuals, Su Xiaokang, had escaped to the West via Hong Kong came as a surprise to many people in the territory.

Three months after the first dissidents, including student leader, Wuer Kaixi, fled China through the "underground railway," people are still getting out, contradicting reports in the local media that the route had been closed down.

Well over 50 dissidents have escaped to Hong Kong before moving on to France or the United States.

Two associates of former General Secretary, Zhao Ziyang, two journalists from the disbanded WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD and three student leaders have sought refuge in Taiwan.

However, very little, if anything, has been reported while the escapees have been in Hong Kong. The news has only been broken after they have safely left here.

Wuer Kaixi, Yan Jiaqi—former adviser to Zhao Ziyang—computer entrepreneur Wan Runnan and Chen Yizi, head of the party's Economic Restructuring

Research Institute, all magically appeared in the West after passing through Hong Kong.

Su Xiaokang says he spent 10 days here waiting to get travel papers. Several journalists were evidently aware of his presence here yet chose not to reveal the fact.

It could be argued that the journalists should have broken the story as soon as they were sure it was true. It is, after all, the job of a journalist to report the news as it happens.

And whatever one's political or moral viewpoint, the presence of Chinese dissidents in Hong Kong is certainly news.

Yet those journalists close enough to the dissidents to get the story know it is extremely dangerous to reveal any details about the Hong Kong link of the "underground railway."

Simply to acknowledge that it is still functioning provides an excuse for the Chinese authorities to put even greater pressure on the Hong Kong Government to clamp down on the flow of what are after all, illegal immigrants.

China has repeatedly warned Hong Kong not to become a base for subversive activity and Hong Kong's apparent unwillingness to track down and repatriate China's most wanted "counter-revolutionary criminals" will undoubtedly be seen in Beijing as giving tacit approval to those who would "overthrow the Chinese Communist Party and the Socialist system."

Now that the Hong Kong link has been revealed, Beijing will redouble its effort to prevent people leaving the mainland.

Public Security officers in Guangdong have been less than enthusiastic in their efforts to cut the link and Beijing has sent a special task force of highly trained and "loyal" officers to tighten security in the southern province.

The Chinese authorities have already closed several of the escape routes to Hong Kong and organisers admit the get-aways are becoming increasingly difficult and dangerous.

Many activists now fear the remaining routes may be cut off completely. Three of China's seven most wanted intellectuals, as well as several student and workers' leaders, are still on the run in China.

Their chances of ever getting out have been drastically reduced, activists say.

Beijing has stated that many "counter-revolutionaries", some with arms stolen from the PLA [People's Liberation Army], are still at large, and has intensified its security crackdown in the run-up to National Day on October 1.

It has become something of a tradition in the People's Republic for criminals to be publicly executed just before National Day as a demonstration of state power.

What better demonstration of state power could there be than the execution of those who sought to overthrow the state.

Apart from the safety of those still in China, the security of the dissidents who have escaped to Hong Kong has also to be taken into account.

The Hong Kong Government has made it perfectly clear that if escaped dissidents surface in Hong Kong, their safety cannot be guaranteed.

Most dissidents passing through have been kept at well guarded secret addresses, rarely if ever venturing outside.

Prominent Chinese author Lao Gui, famed for his candid bestseller on the chaos of the Cultural Revolution, who left for Paris two weeks ago, had a narrow escape when he was stopped in the streets by a police officer who asked to see his identity papers.

Lao Gui was lucky, others have been less fortunate. The MING PAO newspaper reported this week that several Chinese students had been detained by the police in Hong Kong. The police have yet to confirm the report.

Journalists do have a duty to report events as they occur, not wait till it is convenient for some third party.

Advocates of a free press should not be surprised when the media reveals stories they would prefer to be kept secret.

Yet when people's lives are at risk, journalists may have to weigh very carefully their professional and moral obligations. Ultimately it is a matter for each individual journalist's conscience.

Editorial Considers UK Minister's Visit

HK1609025589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 16 Sep 89 p 10

[Editorial: "Message to Maude Must Be Loud, Clear"]

[Text] Francis Maude's brief, but much-publicised look-and-learn visit to the territory begins today. The British minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong will find a territory trying to recover from the tragic events in China and whose confidence is wavering.

Little has changed here since the three-day visit to the territory in early July of the former Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe—and little comfort has come from Britain in that time.

The issues remain the same; the concerns and anxieties of Hong Kong people are very real. Some of those

concerns revolve around the Basic Law, the deadline for which draws ever closer. Hong Kong people demand that the guarantees enshrined in it are tightened even further.

High on Mr Maude's Hong Kong agenda will be the question of the stationing of PLA [People's Liberation Army] troops here after the return of sovereignty in 1997. In the past few weeks this matter has dominated people's thinking, sparked by the telling pictures from Beijing in June of these troops, supported by tanks, crushing the pro-democracy movement.

If they can be used on the mainland in such a manner, the thinking goes, they could as easily be used in post-1997 Hong Kong to "quell" any protest.

Right of abode also features high on Hong Kong people's list of priorities. It is a contentious and emotive issue and demands for the right of abode continue despite Britain's unwavering stance.

The spirit of Hong Kong's position was encapsulated in a recent comment by our Governor, Sir David Wilson: "Hong Kong is a place people want to stay in, but they also want certain assurances about their future." In similar vein, Senior Executive Councillor Dame Lydia Dunn said: "To stay, our anxieties must be allayed (by) an assurance that there is a right of abode in Britain if things do not work out. That will encourage Hong Kong people to commit themselves to a future in Hong Kong, to build on its success and to develop democratic systems ready for its future autonomy as part of China."

The British response to this campaign, however, has been disappointingly vague and general. A report issued in late June by the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee rejected outright calls for Hong Kong's 3.25 million British passport holders to be granted right of abode. But demands that the British government should mount an international rescue effort for Hong Kong if there is a crisis in the territory after 1997 formed a central part of the report. Earlier this month, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath joined his country's leaders in saying it was impossible to grant Hong Kong people the right of abode.

There is irony in the fact that the 100,000 Portuguese citizens living in Macao may receive better treatment from British immigration officials in the future than people who were born in Hong Kong. The Lisbon government has decided to issue full European Community passports to these favoured individuals. And this document may well give Macao's Portuguese citizens more rights to live and work in post 1992 Britain than our own British passport holders. A single European passport is one of the first steps towards a European federation or a United States of Europe.

During his recent visit to Washington, British Foreign Secretary John Major did his best to induce the U.S.

administration to change its negative position on the mandatory repatriation of Vietnamese boat people from Hong Kong. And this is one of the subjects that is certain to be addressed by Mr Maude during his visit. Riots, disease, crime—all have played their part in charging the issue with high emotion. The solution, it would appear, is no nearer. The people of Hong Kong believe Britain has abrogated its responsibility.

Mr Maude has made it clear that he has come to listen. He will not reveal any new initiatives on any of our pressing problems. We must hope he listens hard and long and returns to London with the message ringing loud and clear: We expect nothing less than a firm commitment from the UK to shoulder its responsibilities towards Hong Kong in an honourable and committed manner. It's the least we deserve.

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